THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

EUROPE.

Late News from Great Britain, France and Russia by Mail—Arrival of the Steamship City of Brooklyn.

The Inman steamship City of Brooklyn, which left Liverpool January 6 and Queenstown January 7, arrived at New York last evening, with three days' later news.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Question of Emigration and of Surplus Labor—Public Meeting at Exeter Hall, in London.

On the evening of January 4 a crowded meeting, marked in its course by exciting incidents, was held at Exeter Hall, in London, to consider the emigration question, in connection with the large amount of surplus labor in Great Britain. Sir George Grey, K. C. B., presided.

The chairman, who was received with loud cheers, said the question which they were met to discuss was a very great one, taken from whatever point of view. It was manifest that a vast and unusual amount of distress prevailed in the country, and that that distress was of a character which was now reaching portions of the population which in former times were but in a trifling degree touched by it. It was not only the poorest classes, but the classes above them as well, which were becoming involved all together in a common calamity. Under such circumstances, it was believed that one mode by which relief could be applied to that distress was emigration. (Cries of "No!") Those who were in favor of emigration did not hold that it was the only remedy to apply as a permanent cure to evils in this country, but they considered it would apply as an instantaneous remedy, and one which would allow public attention to be turned to other methods to give permanent and lasting relief to their distress. It was with the greatest satisfaction that he and others had seen the workingmen of Great Britain themselves taking a prominent position in this matter, for the working class had addressed a petition to the Queen on the subject, to which, up to the present time, 104,000 authenticated signatures had been attached. He saw great advantages resulting to the working classes if they met throughout the country in proper rooms to discuss the points of emigration, for they would then become acquainted with some idea of the great Empire connected with this country. All who intended to leave this country for another part of the empire should make up their minds not to leave this country as persons "helped out" by the hand of charity, but it was in every respect desirable that they should help themselves to enter with confidence upon their new home, both as respects the present and future, for in the future their children and children's children would feel no shame as to the manner in which their father "came out." If emigration were conducted by charitable gentlemen without the voice of the workingmen, it would be felt that emigration was a mere matter of charity; but it would be different if a man could be placed in the position of paying hereafter that which he could not now afford to pay down. He was, therefore, desirous that the workingmen themselves should take part in the management of these proposed societies for emigration, for he believed the great colonies had been raised into their greatness by workingmen from this country. Workingmen and their descendants held prominent positions in the colonies, and emigrants from England would be well received by the colonial governments; and he was enabled to say with confidence, from an experience of thirty-three years, arising from the smallest possible beginning, that every man who deserved to succeed would in the colonies be sure of success. A man with industry would there not only be above the want of clothing, food, and shelter, but he would also be able to leave to his family a sufficient property upon which the fortunes of that family might be built. He felt no hesitation in asking those of the working classes who were able to face hopefully this matter of emigration to enter upon it, and they were asked to go to no new country and to no foreign land. They would, by going hence, make room for others poorer than themselves in the walks of industry here, and they would become in no slight degree the best friends of their countrymen by creating a demand abroad for goods manufactured here. He reminded them that this was a nation whose language was being adopted over the habitable globe as the most convenient for intercourse; whose form of religion was adopted as that of the purest and best form of Christianity; whose literature was accepted as the literature of mankind; whose laws were such that human kind loved to dwell under. ("No!")

FRANCE.

"What is Promised in 1870."

The *Siecle*, under the heading of "What is Promised in 1850," publishes the subjoined observations:—"The present year will have to reform not only the law on the Press, but also that on elections. At the moment when official candidatures are said to have passed away, a Minister presents himself to the electors of the Loire-et-Garonne, in a circumscription where the Government candidate was in the habit of triumphing. Should we not get rid at once of all arbitrary circumscriptions and transmissions of legislative seats? Should we not also make the number of deputies commensurate with that of the electors? The year 1870, if it only practices the constitution with a little sincerity, ought to give to Paris the fourteen or fifteen deputies to which the capital has a right, and also to elect its own municipal councillors. The administrators of the commune of Paris should not be nominated by the deputies of departmental circumscriptions. The year 1870, according to the programmes of the elected of 1869, ought also to deliver us from article 75, and restore to functionaries, as to all other citizens, that personal responsibility which is the only pledge of a sound administration. We take notice also of the savings promised us in the budget. But what we require is not merely a few trifling economies, but a severe revision of our financial laws and a more prudent distribution of the national resources, allotting more millions to useful undertakings and fewer to those of a fruitless character. The same year also, we are told, is to promulgate for us a sound municipal law, giving to the communes all facilities for doing good, transporting the real authority into the municipal council as if, and assigning to the Mayor, its delegate, its true *role*—that of the executive power. Moreover, 1870 is to furnish us with a real legislation on gratuitous and obligatory instruction, and that perhaps is the most essential point of all."

RUSSIA.

Reported Discovery of a Conspiracy Against the Emperor's Life.

Letters from St. Petersburg state that a vast conspiracy has been discovered against the life of the Czar. The centre of action of the conspirators was the city of Odessa. The pupils of the University Papich and Yeremichew are principally inculpated. In order to carry out their object the conspirators had resolved to tear up the rails of the line during the journey of the Emperor from Odessa to St. Petersburg; but the rigorous surveillance exercised over the whole line the Czar was to use prevented them from executing their project. The police did not even suspect that the rails had been removed by such dangerous conspirators. The offense was attributed to the peasants of the neighborhood, who, when in want of iron, have recourse to robbery in order to obtain it. The most rigorous surveillance is powerless to repress this kind of theft, and this deplorable cupidity of the ignorant peasants exposes the lives of the travellers who take this line from Balta to Odessa to grave danger. The conspirators arrested belong without exception to the Russian nationality. A large number of books, pamphlets, and revolutionary proclamations emanating from Russian printing offices abroad, were found in their possession. The Russians are much astonished that no Pole was affiliated to the conspiracy, although the Polish nationality is represented by a large number of young men at the University of Odessa. The police have also discovered a conspiracy at St. Petersburg. Several young men are accused of having disseminated revolutionary proclamations. It appears, however, that this second conspiracy is a mere childish affair, and the young people mixed up in it will be tried in public. Lists of proscriptions, upon which figures, among others, M. Katkoff, the famous editor of the Moscow *Gazette*, have also been discovered. The Government of the Czar is anxious to ascertain whether these plots were fomented by the Russian exiles in Switzerland. The conspiracy, ramifications of which were discovered at Moscow and St. Petersburg, has nothing in common with the Odessa plot.

THE TORNADO.

The Devastation at Cave City—Fifty Houses Scattered to the Winds—Terrible Sufferings—Burial of the Dead.

The Louisville *Journal* of January 19 says:—

None but those who knew the place before and have seen it since the disaster which occurred at 4 o'clock on Monday morning at Cave City, can have an adequate conception of the wonderful doings and terrible results of the tornado. The scene beggars description, defies the exaggerating propensities of reporters, and can never be fully comprehended even by those who were in the midst of it.

The first heard of the storm by Professor A. T. Williams was the heavy dashing of hail against the windows of his house. The hail storm lasted but a few moments, and immediately thereafter the heavens and the earth were illuminated by a living, continuous sheet of flame. Professor Williams said he had been in many a hard-fought battle, and had heard many hideous sounds, but never heard anything like the voice of this monster storm. The crashing of the houses and the whirring of the timbers and splinters through the air which followed the demoniacal sounds of the wind were terrific, but nothing like the roaring and howling of the winds.

It appeared that the storm, a dense cloud, composed of all the angry, destructive, and noisy elements of nature, rolled like a great ball upon the earth, enveloping and wrenching from its place everything that came within its reach. Its speed was that of a cannon ball, or of lightning itself. The storm had hardly subsided when rain followed in most incessant torrents, and the half-clad, homeless people were drenched and chilled until they were helpless from exposure, if not from the wounds they received by being struck with or thrown against the flying timbers, or buried in the debris.

Then followed a heartrending scene, if darkness like that of Egypt, occasionally broken by a vivid flash of lightning, could be called a scene. What the eyes could not behold the ears could hear. The stout hearts that were terrified a few moments before by the hideous shrieks of the storm-demon, now melted with pity at the piteous wail of the poor, helpless women and children. The danger was over, but the suffering had commenced. Husbands and wives, parents and children, who had been sleeping comfortably in the same room, perhaps in each other's fond embrace, were separated and thrown in opposite directions, in some instances falling several hundred feet from the site of their dwellings. To search for each other in the awful darkness, the drenching rain pouring down and impeding the steps of those who were free and able to walk, guided only by the sound of the voices of the suffering, treading upon upturned nails and splinters, with unprotected feet, stumbling over the piles of timber and debris, without a single hope of finding loved ones alive, and with the certainty of finding them cold in death or suffering from their wounds—was the work of two hours of such darkness as is only known just before day and immediately after such a storm.

Professor Williams, after being awakened and hearing the approaching storm, anticipated danger, and prepared for the worst results. He thought his house was strong and would withstand the storm, and it did bravely resist the first attack, but it was afterwards lifted from its foundation and turned around like a top two or three times, and then, in an instant, the whole building was torn to splinters, and the fragments and the occupants were tossed to the winds like feathers. Not more than thirty seconds elapsed from the time the storm struck the house until it was torn to pieces, and the whole time, from the beating of the hail against the windows until the storm was past, did not exceed two minutes. There were positive evidences that this house was turned around before completely yielding to the storm. The persons who were sleeping in a back room were found lying in the front yard after the storm passed over. Professor Williams had placed his clothing on a chair near his bed on retiring, and his pants were found on a stake half a mile west of the site of the house. The coat was found three-fourths of a mile in an easterly direction, while the vest was found about two miles west of town. The leaves of the springs of a buggy were torn asunder, and the axles of the buggy were bent double. There were nothing but small particles of the buggy remaining. A handcart and a large water-tank were standing nearly together, the tank containing about fifty gallons of water, and the hand-cart about an eighth of a cord of wood. These made the trip together, and were found three-fourths of a mile from where they had been standing, the tank very slightly injured and the hand-cart completely demolished.

Nine bedsteads were in use in one building, and the largest pieces found after the storm could have been put in a basket. Thirty chairs in the same house were so badly crushed and wrenched that enough pieces could not have been found to make three complete chairs. Professor Williams had a library containing several thousand volumes, and not one of them can be found that is fit for any use. No less than fifty houses are said to have been demolished, containing not less than fifty thousand dollars' worth of furniture, clothing, etc., and there is not an article to be found that is worth fifty cents in scrip. If all the articles of clothing, including feather-beds and mattresses and bedclothes, remnants of furniture, carpets, pieces of stoves, stove-pipes, canned fruits, etc., etc., were gathered up and brought to this city, and offered at auction, the whole lot would not bring fifty dollars. This being true, what must be the condition of the unfortunate people who have been rendered homeless and comfortless? But the loss in a pecuniary point of view is nothing compared with the loss of life and the suffering of the wounded. Of those who were reported dangerously wounded yesterday, two have died, Joseph H. Brown and the wife of Dr. Joel Y. Wilson. A telegram received from Cave City late last night states several others cannot live.

George W. Neville's wife and daughter were very seriously injured. Mrs. Neville's injuries are internal, and may prove fatal. The little girl's skull is fractured and the brain is exuding.

Miss Mattie Drane, who was residing with Professor Williams' family, was thrown a distance of two hundred feet, and received very severe injuries.

A number of the dead were buried yesterday. George W. Poynter, wife and child were buried in a neighboring cemetery. Anderson J. Davidson was buried by the Odd Fellows from Glasgow. John S. McCown and child were taken to the burying ground of McCown's father-in-law, Edmund Davis, twenty miles distant.

Two members of Mr. Vaughan's family were killed instantly, and these, together with the above-named, constitute the list of killed.

D. McKennie and wife are reported in the list of mortally wounded. Dr. J. Y. Wilson, J. Edwards, and W. Parrish are also considered mortally wounded.

Joseph H. Brown, whose death is mentioned above, leaves a large family, homeless and destitute of comforts except such as the kind villagers have bestowed upon them. He had a very handsome place, which is now a total wreck. He had several fine horses, two of which were killed and two or three others wounded.

The nursery of Mr. Rogers was completely destroyed. Some of the trees were torn from their roots and carried away, while others were worn out by being whipped against the earth.

There is no way of estimating the damage done to live-stock. Many valuable animals were killed and others rendered useless on account of broken limbs. It is a remarkable fact that, although the houses of several colored families were destroyed, not a single colored person was killed, and very few were hurt. It is indeed wonderful that any one who chanced to be within the range of the tornado escaped from instant death.

THE SOUTH.

A Reign of Terror in Tennessee—Alleged Depredations by the Colored People.

The Nashville *Union* of January 18 has the following account, which may very possibly be an exaggeration of the real state of things:—

The indignities and losses of property to which the citizens residing in the vicinity of the Old Contraband Camp out on the Franklin and Charlotte and Granny White turnpikes, have submitted and sustained at the hands of thieving, vicious, and depraved negroes, are almost insufferable. These outrages have been systematically carried on and perpetrated ever since the war to a greater or less degree, but recently they have increased and become more high-handed and atrocious. Emboldened from the fact that no sort of protection has been afforded the citizens, and no steps taken to stop their nefarious devilry, they commit every conceivable outrage with impunity, both in open day and in the night time. Within the locality of these visitations reside some of our best, staunchest, and most reliable citizens, who can of themselves do nothing to prevent repetitions of the disgraceful scenes. Their hands are tied. They know that in their feeble and unprotected condition, if they were to take the matter into their own hands, or individually make themselves conspicuous in the premises, their houses would be burned over their heads, their families be turned out into the pitiless storms of winter, or perhaps their lives be taken at a moment's warning. They have suffered and endured until suffering is their daily portion, and endurance is no longer a virtue. There are several thousand of these depraved negroes, embracing all ages, sizes, and sexes and conditions, who have no occupation whatever, and who live entirely upon what they steal and rob of the white citizens. They are armed and banded together, as they are making their boasts through the neighborhood that their time has come now. They hold meetings of nights, shout and yell, sing, dance, whoop, hallo, and carouse, and fire their guns and pistols, making a pandemonium with their hellish revelries. Hogs are shot down and cut into chunks and packed away for use, without the hair or hide being taken off. Fine cows are butchered and skinned, and the meat appropriated at will. Horses are taken from the stables and ridden off, the owners being powerless to prevent it. Oats are taken from the stack, fodder from the barns and corn from the crib, to glut their hungry maws. Poultry is taken from the yards and chickens from the roosts, and their necks wrung to satisfy the thieving appetites of these monsters. All kinds of vegetables are taken from the cellars and beds where they have been stored for winter use and appropriated in a similar manner. Outhouses are torn to pieces for fuel, and fences demolished for the same purpose. These enormities have been carried on so long, so persistently, and to such an extent that the vicinity is rapidly being denuded of stock of all kinds, while there is scarcely a chicken left to crow for day. Farming utensils are absolutely carried off and destroyed, or otherwise appropriated. We are assured by the most reliable citizens living in the locality that unless something is done to put a stop to these damaging depredations it will be impossible for them to remain there, and that they will have to abandon their homes and seek abodes elsewhere. These are citizens who have borne with us all the calamities and misfortunes that have afflicted our State. If protection by our laws be afforded to our people at all, they are certainly entitled to a part of it. Can nothing be done for them? Is this state of things to continue? Are whole communities of good and upright citizens, with their homes, interests, property, and families, to be given up to the merciless rapacities and midnight atrocities of armed and threatening negroes without an effort in their behalf or a step being taken towards their relief?

During the last few days these negroes have committed more excesses in the localities indicated than they have at any time since the holidays, and have shown more audacity than perhaps at any time previous. On Sunday night they tore hundreds of panel of fence, plank and rail, from the enclosures of various parties, and appropriated the same for fuel and for other purposes. Gardens and farm enclosures are thus left unprotected, and everything looks discouraging for operations of the ensuing spring. They also on Sunday night went to the store of Mrs. Wainright, who has been doing business in the vicinity for some years. They effected an entrance through the window and carried off everything, not leaving a ribbon. The stock consisted of some $800 worth of goods and comprised pretty much the lady's entire property.

The Rev. Horace Cook.

The rumored surrender of his ordination license by the Rev. Horace Cook is denied by Presiding Elder Pease. The latter has received a private communication from Cook regarding his severance of his connection with the Seventh Street Methodist Episcopal Church, which doubtless gave rise to the rumor. Dr. Pease could not receive Cook's resignation from the ministry. The Annual Conference alone will have to act in his case next April, and until they do act his status remains the same. Brother Cook is in the hands of friends who will care for him until the Conference meets, but his whereabouts is unknown save to a few of his most intimate friends.—*N. Y. Sun.*

—Mr. T. T. Cooper, who last year failed in his adventurous attempt to pass from Western China to India, is now about to try what he can achieve by starting from India. For some months past he has been living at Suddya, in Upper Assam, with the view of conciliating the tribes of the border before making any step in advance. He has enlisted the sympathy of one of the Mishmee chiefs, who has agreed to conduct him to Bathang and back. If he can accomplish this journey, he will have carried out his object, which is to prove the fact of overland communication being possible between Sychuan and Assam. The llamas have so far jealously guarded all the passes in these parts for fear lest Indian tea should find its way into Thibet. The Government of Pekin have always subsidized the great monasteries in Lhassa, Tsiamdo, Lithang, and Bathang, in order to preserve the monopoly in Thibet. Mr. Cooper travels by the left bank of the Brahmapootra northwards for some distance, and when he has reached to about latitude 28-50, he will strike off in an easterly direction for Zy-yu, a mart of some importance lying under the slopes of the Himalayas. If he can reach this town his onward course to Bathang through Bonga ought, judging by the information which he had received, to be comparatively easy.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Robeson Preparing a Counterblast for Welles—Royalty En Route for New York.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Peabody Ceremonials.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—The Navy Department was to-day informed by telegraph that the monitors Miantonomah and Terror have sailed from Boston for Portsmouth, N. H., where they will stop over night and go on to Portland to-morrow, where they will be engaged in the ceremonies attending the arrival of the remains of Mr. Peabody, together with the Plymouth, which comprises a part of the funeral fleet. The Benicia and Alaska will also be in attendance, provided their repairs are completed in time. These vessels are all to be under the immediate disposition of Admiral Farragut, who, together with a large selected staff of officers, will represent the navy upon that solemn occasion. After the proper ceremonies have been performed and suitable courtesies shown to the British officers, the monitors have orders to proceed by the in-shore route to New York, stopping at different points whenever it is deemed necessary.

The Navy Resolution.

The resolution of Congress of January 17th, requiring the Secretary of the Navy to inform the House at what annual cost each foreign squadron has been maintained for each year in the last four years, including the expense of fitting out each vessel of said squadron, and repairs on the same, will take the present small clerical force of the department six months to collect and put in shape, and will then be of no practical use.

The evident object of the resolution is to worry the present excellent Secretary, who, if he would but take the conducting of the department, in its details, into his own hands, would accomplish far more satisfactory results than trusting to others who claim greater experience in naval matters.

Secretary Robeson's Reply to Mr. Welles.

Notwithstanding the heretofore published statements that it was *not* the intention of Secretary Robeson to answer the letter of the ex-Secretary, Mr. Welles, we are creditably informed that it *is* his intention, and that an answer in detail to every point set forth in Mr. Welles' letter is now in preparation.

FROM THE SOUTH.

Mississippi Politics.

MEMPHIS, Jan. 20.—An *Avalanche* Jackson, Miss., special despatch of to-night says the Legislature has elected Governor Alcorn as Senator for the long term, beginning March, 1871, and General Ames for the short term, and W. H. Revel, native of Ohio, colored, State Senator from Natchez, for the term expiring March, 1871, to which Sharpley was elected but not admitted. The Legislature adopted a resolution memorializing Congress to remove the political disabilities of all Mississippians, to be presented by Revel together with his credentials as U. S. Senator. The Legislature adjourned to meet on the second Tuesday after the admission of the State.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 21.—Cotton firm at 25c. Flour quiet and steady. Wheat steady; prime to choice Pennsylvania red, $1·22@1·25. Corn active; yellow higher, at 92@93c; white, $1@1·02. Oats dull at 54@57c. for prime. Rye nominal at $1@1·08. Provisions unchanged. Whisky very quiet and held at $1·01.

FROM NEW YORK.

Prince Arthur En Route for New York.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Jan. 21.—Prince Arthur passed here this morning in the President's car of the New York Central Railroad, on his way to New York city.

New York Money and Stock Markets.

NEW YORK, Jan. 21.—Stocks unsettled. Money easy at 6@7 per cent. Gold, 120¾. Five-twenties, 1862, coupon, 115; do. 1864, do., 113¾; do. 1865, do., 114¾; do. do., new, 113¾; do. 1867, 114; do. 1868, 114; 10-40s, 112; Virginia 6s, new, 60; Missouri 6s, 87¾; Canton Company, 54; Cumberland preferred, 30¾; Consolidated New York Central and Hudson River, 93¾; Erie, 26¾; Reading, 94½; Adams Express, 63½; Michigan Central, 117; Michigan Southern, 84½; Illinois Central, 138; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 90; Chicago and Rock Island, 104¾; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 187½. Western Union Telegraph, 33½.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Boston Doesn't Care for Royalty.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BOSTON, Jan. 21.—In the Common Council last night a motion for the appointment of a committee to tender the hospitalities of the city to Prince Arthur was indefinitely postponed without a count.

FROM EUROPE.

This Morning's Quotations.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

LONDON, Jan. 21—11 A.M.—Consols 92¾ for money, and 92¾ for account. American securities quiet and steady. United States Five-twenties of 1862, 87; of 1865, old, 86¾; of 1867, 86¾; Ten-forties, 84¾. American stocks quiet. Erie Railroad, 18¼; Illinois Central, 104; Great Western, 26.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 21—11 A. M.—Cotton quiet; middling uplands, 11 5-16d.; middling Orleans, 11¾d. The sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales. The sales of the week have been 104,000 bales, including for export 14,000 and for speculation 17,000 bales. The stock in port is 341,000 bales, including 135,000 bales of American. The receipts of the week have been 62,000 bales, including 55,000 bales of American. Red Western wheat 7s. 8d.@7s. 9d.

PARIS, Jan. 21.—The Bourse opened quiet; Rentes, 73f. 25c.

ANTWERP, Jan. 21.—Petroleum opened firm at 60f. 75c.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—1 P. M.

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Cent. & Hud R		Pitts. F. W. & Chi. R.	87¾
Con. Stock Scrip...	92¾	Pacific Mail Steam...	41¾
do. scrip.....	87¾	Western Union Tele	33½
N. Y. & Erie Rail...	23¾	Mil. & St. Paul R com	72½
Ph. and Rea. R.....	94¾	Mil. & St. Paul pref..	86¾
Mich. South. & N.I.R.	84¾	Adams Express.....	63¼
Cle. and Pitt. R ex d.	91	Wells, Fargo & Co....	29¾
Chi. and N. W. com..	73¾	United States.....	63½
Chi. and N. W. pref..	83¾	Gold.....	120¾
Chi. and R. I. R.....	106¾	Market firm.	

—Mrs. Margaret Elizabeth McNulty, who married at Kankakee, Ill., at the age of 13, now wants a divorce, having learned that her husband, who represented that he was a rich man, and would keep her in style if she married him, upon a fine farm which he owned, and where, he explained, she would never have to work as she would if she stayed at home with her mamma, was in fact simply a day laborer.

—Charleston, S. C., built its new theatre in forty days.

OBITUARY.

Louis Moreau Gottschalk.

By the steamship South America, which arrived at New York yesterday, comes the melancholy intelligence of the death of the well-known American pianist and composer, L. M. Gottschalk. During a grand concert in Rio Janeiro he fell senseless at his instrument, while performing his favorite composition, "La Morte." He expired at Tijuca, near Rio, whither he had been removed, on the 18th of December, after a lingering illness of three weeks' duration. The fact of his being seized by the sudden indisposition which resulted in his death while in the act of rendering "La Morte" is a startling coincidence. The Emperor of Brazil, with whom Gottschalk was a great favorite, manifested great anxiety during his illness, and sent continually to obtain tidings of his condition. The funeral solemnities were conducted under the auspices of the Philharmonic Society of Rio Janeiro. It was attended by great numbers of people of all nationalities. His remains were deposited in the Church of St. John the Baptist.

Louis M. Gottschalk was born in New Orleans on the 8th of May, 1829, and consequently was only in his forty-first year at the time of his death. His parents were Aimee de Brusle and Edward Gottschalk. His maternal great-grandfather, Count Antoine de Brusle, colonel of cavalry under Louis XV, was Governor of San Domingo during the negro insurrection which occurred towards the close of the last century. After having, at the head of the colonial troops, struggled bravely against the insurgents, and having seen his wife and most of his children perish, he was traced in the woods by his former slaves, and escaped, thanks to the devotion of an old negress, a kind of sorceress, who passed him, under the mask of night, through the camps of the insurgents. His eldest son, Count Camille de Brusle, and wife, gained by swimming (under the fire of their pursuers) an English ship which lay near the coast, and which was bound for New Orleans.

Edward Gottschalk, a young Englishman, a doctor of science, from the University of Cambridge, whose love of travel had led him to America, was presented to Count de Brusle, and not long after espoused Mademoiselle Aimee, his daughter. Thus Gottschalk became a creole.

The first years of his life were passed upon the shores of the romantic Lake Pontchartrain at Pass Christian, then only inhabited by the remnant of an Indian tribe. As a child he was of frail and delicate health, but of tender and thoughtful nature. He was accustomed to roam at pleasure for entire days in those wild and melancholy savannahs, and often after protracted search would be found sitting in reverie upon a mound in the centre of the Indian forest, which, according to tradition, was the grave of an entire tribe who had been massacred by the Spaniards. He was cradled among the songs of the negroes, nourished by Creole legends, and surrounded by the mysterious Indian nature from his birth.

At the age of four or five years he began by artistic intuition, without a master, to express upon the piano his thoughts and emotions—the strange and undefined melodies which were the fruits of his solitary musings. The Indians living in the neighborhood of his home used often of an evening to gather in crowds around his door, amazed at the knowledge of the "little white," and charmed by the strange, sweet sounds which he drew from the "big box." At the age of seven, the child gave his first concert for a pious charity. At ten he composed several studies, which possessed great merit.

The worldly prosperity of his parents removed from their minds all thoughts of his becoming an artist, but still his love of music was carefully nurtured. He pursued his studies from his own free choice, and his rapid progress was due as much to the harmony of his surroundings as his own great genius.

When General Jackson, at the age of seventy, desired again to behold the scene of those brilliant victories which he had achieved over the English, Louisiana, wishing to honor her veteran hero, organized a choice company, composed of the grandsons of those who had distinguished themselves in battle on the 8th of January, 1815. Young Gottschalk was chosen lieutenant. The old General, attracted by the tender beauty of the little officer, took him upon his knees, and, embracing him repeatedly, predicted for him a brilliant career. He was only deceived in the manner in which the prediction would be fulfilled. He expected to behold in Gottschalk a renowned military general, but it was only in the army of musicians that his peaceful laurels were gained.

If the progress of the young Creole was remarkable, the retentiveness of his memory for music was truly wonderful, for, in the incredible short space of one or two days, he would learn hundreds of pages; but this facility for memorizing failed when he entered the domain of literature. Piqued by the remonstrances of his professor, however, his genius enabled him to form a system of musical mnemotechny. As the Messieurs de Port Royal, who converted the rules of the Latin grammar and prosody into couplets, so Gottschalk found the means of applying his lyrical melomania to geography and history. In like manner he put *l'art poetique* of Boileau in 12-8, and learnt it by heart. Thus he soon stood first in his class.

His father having decided to send him to Paris to complete his studies, young Gottschalk departed for France in 1841. His first master of the piano was M. Charles Halle, but he was soon succeeded by M. Camille Stamaty. This eminent professor perceived at once the great talent of his pupil, and devoted himself conscientiously to its development. Gottschalk continued his studies in Paris for four years.

In 1844 Gottschalk gave a private *soiree* in the Salle Pleyel, which was attended by a brilliant assemblage of the most distinguished Parisians. Chopin was present. After the young *virtuoso* had concluded his masterly execution of the *concerto* in minor, the author of the immortal "Polonaises" ran and embraced him, exclaiming:—"Bien, mon enfant, tres bien; embrassez moi, encore, encore!" Gottschalk was deeply affected. He was then only fifteen years of age.

At the age of fourteen he composed for his mother's *fete*, the fifteenth of August, two *ballades d'Ossian;* and, although these pieces have not attained the wonderful popularity of his other works, owing to their austere and religious character, yet Chopin expressed for them an enthusiastic admiration, and they are ranked, by artists, among the most chaste, original, and poetic compositions.

In 1845, before he was sixteen, Gottschalk composed "La Bamboula," "Le Bananier," "La Savane," "La Moissonneuse," and "La Danse Ossianique;" but they were not published until several years later, when the enthusiasm of the public had already authenticated the admirable genius of the young composer.

Professor Maleden, Gottschalk's teacher in composition, also took great interest in the progress of his pupil, and watched over him with a father's care while mastering the rules of composition and the laws of harmony. To this faithful care—this forming of the pupil's mind after high models—is due in great degree the excellence of Gottschalk's productions in that class of musical literature.

His literary attainments at this early period of his life were also remarkable. At the age of seventeen Gottschalk expressed himself in English, French, Spanish, and Italian with equal facility. He read Virgil, translated Dante, recited Victor Hugo's "Les Orientales," and found inspiration in the picturesque poems of Ossian. Owing to the fragility of his constitution and the melancholy of his nature, a first unhappy affection at this time deeply affected his health. His physicians advised him to travel. Unforeseen reverses of fortune experienced at this time by his father decided him to embrace, definitely, the career of an artist. In the execution of this resolution he found little difficulty. His success in the *salons* had been almost unprecedented. Being distinguished by birth, endowed with pleasing appearance and courteous manners, having a mind of culture and refinement, apart from his musical accomplishments, the youthful musician was eagerly welcomed by the *elite* of all circles.

His first concerts, in 1848, were splendid triumphs. Berlioz, writing for the *Journal des Debats*, styles him emphatically the "Poet of the Piano." In six months his compositions were known over all Europe.

To obtain repose after the labors consequent to the musical successes during the winter of 1848 and 1849, Gottschalk retired to Switzerland. He had not long enjoyed this retirement when a deputation from the Grand Duchess of Russia arrived, entreating him to visit Geneva, at which place she was then stopping. While undecided as to this invitation, other deputations arrived. He was obliged, by the demands of the public, to give up his private life. He travelled over Switzerland and Saxony, overwhelmed with favor and distinction. At Yverdun his benevolence inspired him with the idea of founding a hospital for the aged. This was done from proceeds of his concerts.

He remained in Europe until 1853, making several professional tours over the Continent. He gave his first concert in America February, 1853, in New York. After this he continued to reside in America, making concert tours of the various cities at intervals. The success with which he has met in this country is well known.

A few years ago he started on a tour in South America, where he was received with an ovation such as that country rarely witnesses. In Brasil the Emperor bestowed upon him many marks of favor, and the public patronized his concerts with almost extraordinary liberality. Among the works of the deceased composer, "The Banjo," "Night March," "Soldier Song," "Apotheosis," and numberless others, are well known. He was also known as a writer, having contributed several articles to American and foreign periodicals. His "Notes of a Pianist" were read with much interest not only by his admirers, but by the musical public generally. A younger brother and three sisters of the deceased are still living, well known to the musical circles of London.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Friday, Jan. 21, 1870.

Our money market continues to gain in ease. The general rate outside the banks is 5@6 per cent. on pledges of Government bonds. The majority of lenders have good balances lying over towards the close of business, which they find it difficult to place at more than 5 per cent., and often less when Governments are exacted as collaterals. Call loans are still the favorites with lenders, but with borrowers there is a disposition to contract on time accommodations, the rates being considered rather favorable on three or four months' paper. The range is 8@10 per cent. for prime signatures.

Gold opened weak, with sales at 120⅞, declined to 120¾, and closed at noon at 121⅛, a decline of ⅛ compared with closing quotations yesterday.

Government bonds were dull, and, in sympathy with coin, show a decline of about ⅛@¼. Currency sixes have advanced.

There was a lack of activity at the Stock Board to-day, but prices were fairly steady. State sixes, first series, sold at 104. City sixes sold at 100¼ for the new issues.

Reading Railroad was extremely dull at 47⅛@47¼; Pennsylvania Railroad was taken at 55¾; Lehigh Valley Railroad at 53¾; and Little Schuylkill Railroad at 41¾. 28¾ was bid for Philadelphia and Erie; and 35 b. o. for Catawissa preferred.

In Canal shares there were no sales. 12 was offered for Schuylkill preferred, and 32¼ for Lehigh.

Passenger Railway stocks were flat. Sales of Spruce and Pine at 20. 19 was bid for Thirteenth and Fifteenth, and 12 for Hestonville.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$100 Pa 6s 1st sc..104		85 sh Leh Val...is.	53¾
$400 City 6s, New..100¾		20 do.....	53¾
$1500 do....is.85..100¾		10 do.....	53¾
$300 do.....100¾		8 sh Penna R..is.	56¾
$7900 do ..is..93..100¾		1 sh Lit Sch R....	41¾
$1000 Leh V n bds..	20	10 sh Sp & Pine....	20
	reg.... 95¾	10 sh Cam & A R..	115½
$6000 Phil & E 7s, is.	84¾	9 do.....	115¾
$1000 Leh 6s, '84....	83¾	4 do.....	115⅝
$3000 Sch N 6s, '82..	50¼		

JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 117¾@117¾; 5-20s of 1862, 115¾@115¾; do., 1864, 115@115¼; do., 1865, 114¾@115¼; do., July, 1865, 113¾@114; do. do., 1867, 114@114¼; do., 1868, 114@114¼; 10-40s, 112¼@112¾; Cur. 6s, 110¾@110¾. Gold, 121.

MESSRS. WILLIAM PAINTER & Co., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 117¾@117¾; 5-20s of 1862, 115¾@115¾; do. 1864, 114¾@115; do. 1865, 114¾@115; do. July, 1865, 114¼@114¾; do. July, 1867, 114@114¼; do. July, 1868, 114¼@114¾; 5s, 10-40, 111¾@112. U. S. Pacific RR. Cur. 6s, 109¾@110. Gold, 121@121¼. Market steady.

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, 40 No. S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 117¼@117¾; do. 1862, 115@115¼; do. 1864, 115@115½; do. 1865, 114¾@115¼; do. 1865, new, 113¾@113¾; do. 1867, do. 114@114¼; do. 1868, do., 114@114¼; 10-40s, 112¼@112¾; U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 110¼@110¾; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19; Gold, 120¾@121¼; Silver, 116@118.

—NARR & LADNER, Bankers, report this morning's Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.	120¾	10·35 A. M.	120¾
10·25 "	120¾	11·28 "	121
10·30 "	121	11·45 "	120¾

—The nervous people of Portland, Me., having been told that the Miantonomah's guns have not been fired for four years, are apprehensive that some damage will be done when they are discharged.

—Some gentlemen from Columbia, S. C., while on a hunting expedition last Friday in the swamps of the forks of Congaree and Wateree rivers, captured an alligator seventeen feet in length and weighing 650 pounds. He broke a colored boy's leg before he was secured.

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals Upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

SENTIMENTAL GRIEVANCES.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

Prince Arthur promises to appear among us in time to join in the tribute which Americans will pay to the memory of Mr. Peabody. This act would be meritorious, however predetermined. It would complete the homage which royalty, as a subject, has rendered to benevolence in its character of sovereign. A Prince on this side of the Atlantic would echo the good feeling manifested by a Queen on the other. He would be entitled to special welcome as a mourner. Though the American people will unavoidably reflect that a prince, as compared with a live citizen, is a good-natured fiction, whose public aspect is more or less the puppet of a policy, yet the policy which honors a good man ought to find hospitality, even among those who may have reason not to delight in royalty.

We hope our British brethren will not now take us to task on the score of sentimentality. Yet we may err through weakness in thus offering a hand of melancholy friendship to our young visitor. Perhaps we are wrong in exhibiting an indulgent super-sensitiveness in respect to princes and lords, who are but the breath of kings. We may yield to a mistaken sentimentality in honoring the Prince because his mother honored Mr. Peabody. Why, indeed, should we mourn with princes? There is no authority for it in Wheaton. Why should the Queen grieve over a foreign benefactor? It is not according to Vattel. In short, the exhibition of national sympathy and sensibility is at war with Grotius and Puffendorf.

Really, if we have to own some "sentimental grievances," it must be admitted that our British friends have taken an equally sentimental way of satisfying them. We have lamented the premature recognition of the South, we have deplored the Alabama damages, it is true; but, on the other hand, what business had the Queen to mourn over Mr. Peabody? We suppose some room will have to be allowed in our national calculations for this odd quantity of sentiment; some provision made for what one of the English papers calls "lacerated feelings." Whether we speak of our Alabama claims, or are provoked to consider our Peabody claims, the press of England can more than match us with sentiment. Do we not speak the same language? Have we not the same traditions? Is not blood thicker than water?—thicker than our diluted claims, by the way. Will our English friends be good enough to remember that we have the same laws and literature; that we have a consanguinity, as it were, of institutions and society; that we are co-heirs of immortality, enjoying the same great pacific mission for the development of mankind? More such sentiment might be extracted from the genial utterances of our contemporaries over the sea. We might place against it Mr. Fish's eloquent showing that our commerce has been seared, and scarred, and lacerated in the most unsentimental manner possible, and that we would like to have indemnity. But would it quite suffice?

Lord Clarendon has made an exceedingly practical defense of the causes and results of the Alabama wrong. What he says on this point is cogent enough, we doubt not, to make many of his countrymen believe that he has stripped the question of every vestige of sentimentality. Let it be ever so practical, however, it will not escape the sentimentality of so calculating an authority as Richard Cobden, who, in a letter to Mr. Frederick Milnes Edge, wrote:—"But I confess I think the money amount of the captures the smallest part of the future penalty we shall have to pay. It is the loss of productive value inflicted on the whole of the United States mercantile marine which is the most pregnant fact; for it shows what half a dozen swift steamers would do to our merchantmen. And with whatever maritime power we may be at war, we may be assured the Americans will pay us in our own coin. With such a prospect I hardly see how we can go to war with even Brazil." The same practical gentleman sentimentally exclaimed in the House of Commons:—"You have been carrying on war from these shores against the United States, and have been inflicting an amount of damage on that country greater than would have been produced by many ordinary wars." It is a little curious that the very Englishmen who afford us our choicest arguments for the Alabama claims, represent in themselves almost the only kind of argument afforded us for making those claims as moderate as considerate. Moreover, it is a sentimental one.

THE NEW ALABAMA CORRESPONDENCE.

From the London Saturday Review.

Lord Clarendon's conclusive criticism on Mr. Hamilton Fish's violent and declamatory despatch will produce little effect in America. General Grant's message, which expressed in more general terms the same hostility to England, was received in the United States with the general approval which has for many years awaited similar declarations of unfriendly feeling. Mr. Dallas used language nearly as acrimonious before the civil war was thought of, although it suits Mr. Fish's purpose to dwell on the amicable relations which he supposes, for the purposes of his invective, to have been wantonly interrupted by the proclamation of neutrality. The same Minister reminded Baron Brunnow of the notorious fact that throughout the Crimean war the sympathies of the United States were on the side of Russia. It is inconvenient that national sentiment should be made a subject of diplomatic complaint, but it is certain that the popular feeling of the United States to England has at all times been one of unreciprocated ill-will. It seems to be the object of Mr. Fish's State paper to perpetuate the one-sided quarrel, unless it is rather intended to prepare the way for an actual rupture. As if for the purpose of making negotiation impossible, the American Secretary of State professes not even to have satisfied himself of the nature and extent of his demands. The plan of arbitration, in which both Governments have formerly sought a solution of the difficulty, is superseded by the assertion that the liability of England for the so-called Alabama claims must in all future discussions be taken for granted. The wild exaggeration of one Confederate cruiser built by private adventurers into a piratical fleet employed by the English Government against American commerce would be sufficiently disposed of by Lord Clarendon's reply if American statesmen were inclined to listen to reason or to facts. Both parties in the controversy quote the admissions or arguments in their favor of fellow-countrymen of their respective opponents; but Lord Clarendon confines himself to the professional opinions of American jurists who have no leaning to the side of England. Mr. Fish, on the other hand, refers to the rhetorical hyperboles of Mr. Cobden and Mr. Bright, who were both, from first to last, passionate and consistent partisans of the Federal cause. Mr. Bright furnishes Mr. Fish with the paradoxical proposition that England was the treasury and storehouse of the Confederate States; yet neither the English orator nor the American Minister have any meaning except that numerous English vessels succeeded in running the blockade. Lord Clarendon calmly shows that no neutral government is bound to assist a belligerent in blockading the ports of his enemy. As he remarks with considerable point, a blockade would be wholly superfluous if trade with one of two belligerents could of itself be treated by the other as a violation of neutrality. American disputants have indeed uniformly assumed that a blockaded port is not a port at all; yet the Government of the United States has properly abstained from interfering with the constant traffic of American vessels with the blockaded ports of Cuba.

In the despatch of the Secretary of State, as in the passage which he probably contributed to the President's Message, scarcely an attempt is made to answer the cogent arguments by which the pretensions of the United States have already been met; but Mr. Fish devotes a few sentences to an imaginary distinction between the conduct of England and that of the other European States which recognized Confederate belligerency. France and Spain, he says, committed an isolated error in proclaiming their neutrality; but they never afterwards proceeded to injure or molest the United States. It has been domonstrated again and again, that the recognition of belligerency was an act complete in itself, nor would even Mr. Fish pretend that there was not a state of war at the time when the Alabama was launched. It is necessary for his purpose to assert that the conduct of France and Spain was wrongful, although it may not have been necessary to resent it; yet Mr. Lincoln, who had the sole right to represent the opinion of the Federal Government, formally thanked the Spanish Minister for the very proclamation which is now described as an offense. He also stated in a public document that the conduct of all nations had been friendly, although, with England at their head, they had just proclaimed their neutrality between the belligerents. Lord Clarendon explains for the twentieth time that the announcement by Lord John Russell of the forthcoming proclamation was subsequent in time to the arrival in England of the news of the blockade which assumed the existence of a state of war. The formal notification of the blockade by the American Minister was made some days before the proclamation was issued. Even if the dates of the telegraphic message and of the diplomatic communication had been less conclusive, there would still be no ground of complaint. As the President lately said, belligerency is a question of fact; and if the neutral is actually in the right, it is wholly immaterial whether he has derived his information from official or non-official sources. A competent American court two months afterwards retrospectively affirmed, in a judgment which has never been questioned, that the proclamation of blockade was official evidence of a state of war; nor is it disputed that the blockade was established before the English recognition of the fact which it proved. At that time no man in England or in America required demonstration of a visible truth. As Lord Clarendon reminds Mr. Fish, the Confederate army was threatening Washington at the time when it is pretended that the conduct of the English Government converted an inchoate rebellion into a civil war. If the declaration of neutrality were to be interpreted by subsequent measures, Mr. Fish well knows that the Emperor of the French proposed to the English Government a joint mediation which would have involved a recognition of Confederate independence. France and every other State afforded hospitality to the Confederate cruisers, and the Alabama sailed from Cherbourg on the very day on which she was sunk. Mr. Fish asserts, without a shadow of foundation, that the English proclamation of neutrality conferred the character of a man-of-war on a vessel which would otherwise have been a pirate; yet it is evident that the act of the English Government, even if it had in any way affected the character of the vessel, could possess only municipal validity. The French Government, therefore, either received a pirate into its ports, or repeated the English process of converting the Alabama into a legitimate cruiser.

In its overbearing tone, and in its disregard to international law, Mr. Fish's despatch resembles the state papers by which Napoleon was in the habit of prefacing his invasions; and more especially the extravagant series of despatches which were addressed to the Pope. The Emperor threatened to dethrone Pius VII for not taking active measures against excommunicated English heretics in the same spirit in which Mr. Fish resents English want of sympathy with an anti-slavery policy which, at the time in question, had been solemnly and repeatedly disclaimed by the American Government. The piety of Napoleon I and the philanthropy of General Grant, are entitled to equal respect. It is as unprofitable as it is painful to argue against accusations which are not intended to be just. English writers can only repeat again and again the unanswered refutation of the charges which are preferred with continually increasing virulence by official personages and by volunteers. Mr. Bemis, who has taken an active part in the controversy since it first commenced, has lately published a pamphlet, not so much against England as in depreciation and censure of Mr. Reverdy Johnson. With a carelessness unworthy of a lawyer, Mr. Bemis, throughout his essay, confounds the instructions given to a Minister with his full powers; and accordingly, when it is recited in the common form that the Plenipotentiaries found their respective powers good, he infers that the English Minister must have known that Mr. Reverdy Johnson, who had of course not communicated his confidential instructions, was exceeding his authority. It is unnecessary for Mr. Bemis to prove that the Senate has a constitutional right to confirm or reject any convention. The question is whether the English nation has a right to complain of the exercise of an indisputable power. Now the Senate exceptionally ratified the nomination of Mr. Reverdy Johnson with full knowledge that he would be instructed to treat on the principles repeatedly propounded by Mr. Seward. It is unnecessary to inquire whether Mr. Reverdy Johnson conformed to his instructions in negotiating the first convention with Lord Stanley, for Mr. Bemis admits that the convention with Lord Clarendon, which was afterwards rejected by the Senate, embodied Mr. Seward's intentions and received his approval. With Mr. Bemis' sneers at the public character and position of Mr. Reverdy Johnson Englishmen have nothing to do. It is a new doctrine that a Government receiving a foreign Minister is bound to look behind his letters of credit to his personal pretensions; yet Mr. Reverdy Johnson could have stood the test at least as well as any of his predecessors. When, a short time before his appointment, he was treated with characteristic insolence by a foul-mouthed manager of the impeachment, the entire Senate resented the affront, and approved of Mr. Johnson's dignified rebuke of the offender. Though a Democrat, he had been employed in confidential missions by Mr. Lincoln; he was universally respected by a Senate which contained a large majority of his political opponents, and he was perhaps the first lawyer in the United States. Mr. Bemis, in his blind partisanship, forgets that the American Government can never send a representative abroad who will not be equally open to criticism. Lord Stanley and Lord Clarendon treated the American Minister as the representative of the President, and the President as the Chief Magistrate of the Republic. It was only after the accession of another President that Lord Clarendon declined to enter on fresh negotiations until Mr. Johnson had received instructions from the incoming Government. There is every reason to believe that the Senate, and more especially the Chairman of Foreign Relations, had intended to procure by the appointment of Mr. Johnson the arrangement which he actually concluded.

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY AND THE PRESIDENTIAL SUCCESSION.

From the N. Y. Herald.

The great Republican party is very far from being united on important questions of public policy. In fact there are two well-defined parties and several little factions or rings under the same political organization making war upon one another. Even the administration of General Grant, which all combined to bring into power and which has held the reins of government less than a year, fails to unite or control the party. While there is a desire to hold the party together and to make the administration the bond of union, there are really no cohesion and no general principles of public policy upon which the factions and cliques can unite. This is seen on the very important question—the greatest political question of the day—the restoration of the Southern States. The debate and votes in both houses of Congress on the question of restoring Virginia show that the prominent leaders as well as the Republican members generally are widely divided. There is a fierce struggle between those who advocate a moderate and conservative policy—who would admit Virginia as she presents herself for admission, and who wish to see reconstruction promptly completed—and those who are for imposing more disabilities and restrictions upon the Southern States. It is a fight between the extreme radicals, of whom Sumner in the Senate and Butler in the House are leaders, and the conservative Republicans. This difference is exaggerated, too, no doubt, by the personal rivalry and feeling of leading members. The administration is with the conservatives on the question of restoring Virginia and the other Southern States. In fact, the President proclaimed this policy in his message to Congress, and thus laid it down as the platform of the party. Yet we see the radical division of the party ignoring the views or wish of the President, and showing a strength in Congress which the administration and conservative Republicans combined may find it hard to overcome.

Then, again, we see one of the most prominent Republicans in Congress, and the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, Mr. Dawes, attacking the administration for its extravagance and for breaking its promises to the country in the matter of economy. His speech in the House on Tuesday on this subject was most damaging. He was fearless enough to say the truth, however much it might hurt the administration or the party to which he belongs. He denounced all the members of the Cabinet for violating pledges to the people and for reckless extravagance, except Attorney-General Hoar. This exception of Mr. Hoar, however, amounts to nothing, as the Attorney-General's office has little to do with the expenditure of the public money, and does not require much to carry on its operations. Mr. Dawes paid particular attention to the large and reckless estimates of the Secretary of the Navy and of the Postmaster-General, and his censures were well sustained by figures. The book of estimates, he said, for the next fiscal year contained appropriations for public works of $24,625,173, against appropriations for the same objects last year of $5,493,000. He showed that the Republican party had come into power by its assaults upon the profligate expenditures of Andrew Johnson's administration and upon its professions of reform and economy; yet, he said, the estimate to carry on the Government for the next year was an increase of $28,000,000 over the amount required by Andrew Johnson, and of $49,628,537 over the amount appropriated for the present year. All this shows that the professions of economy by the Republican party in Congress and Republican administration were insincere, and were only used as political capital to get the votes of a credulous and victimized public.

Looking at the division in the dominant party on vital questions of public policy, at its violated promises and shortcomings, at its reckless extravagance, at its want of defined principles in the management of public affairs, and at its indifference with regard to supporting the administration it has chosen, we are naturally led to inquire what prospect there is of perpetuating its power, and what chance there may be for the opposition party. There was a positive issue on the slavery question—the one, in fact, which brought the Republicans into power—as there was, too, in the prosecution of the war; but neither exists any longer. The Republicans, however, have used the slavery agitation and the war for political capital long after the questions were settled and until they are worn out. The people are tired of them, and look for other questions or issues that bear upon the present and future. In this respect the dominant party does not meet the wants and expectations of the country; for, as was said, it has no positive policy, no platform of principles, and no unity or cohesiveness beyond that which the spoils of office give. Who, then, is to govern this great country? What party can take the place of the one in power? Are we to drift along in this negative way without principles and statesmen, or shall we have a party with a defined policy, that will represent the sentiment of the country and the living issues of the day?

THE BEGINNING AND THE END OF THE TELEGRAPHERS' STRIKE.

From the N. Y. Times.

The peremptory and contemptuously brief notification by R. W. Pape, "G. C. O." of the Telegraphers' League, to the Western Union operators, forms a melancholy comment upon a transaction which will not soon be forgotten by those concerned. He curtly tells them that he has "canvassed the situation," and believes that to continue the strike is "useless." And he further "absolves" them from their oath, advising them at the same time to return to their work. Thus terminates a struggle which could only have one result, that of injury to a large class of employes, who have lost time and money, and in many cases occupation. It is on their account fortunate that the company, while it was put to temporary inconvenience in transacting its business, has shown good feeling from the beginning, and has recognized the fact that blind confidence and want of judgment led the operators into a step the motives for ordering which they were not permitted to understand, and the consequences of which they might have foreseen, but did not.

And yet a little reflection would have prevented all this. The members of the League might have known that the organization was based upon two principles, which at once gave to it a sinister and dangerous relation towards themselves. It was secret and oath-bound. It conferred irresponsible authority upon, as it now appears, one person. The first of these conditions was humiliating, in view of its object. It was intended to secure that good faith and truth which the organizers could not, they implied, leave to the individual private honor of the members, and in that sense was an insult. The strike was ordered as no other that we ever heard of has been. A reason was given, which, if true, was insufficient, but which, being substantially false, left the real motive in the dark. We can understand and sympathize with an important labor movement, the preliminaries of which are discussed, and which is impelled by some manifest wrong. But the telegraphers' strike was of a totally different character—it was not a labor movement at all, properly so called. It was a conspiracy for a secret purpose, and that purpose not the ultimate benefit of its victims. The trades' unions appear to have seen this, and hence the very partial aid which they were disposed to render.

The strikers are "absolved" from their "oath!" There is something revolting in the cool ease with which that act is consummated and promulgated. It looks as if the "G. C. O." were invested with attributes scarcely vouchsafed to ordinary human beings. He holds the power to bind and to loose within the hollow of his hand. An obligation which those who took it upon themselves no doubt regarded as possessing a sacred character, he treats as a mere farce. It is to be presumed that the telegraphers, who have been deceived and greatly injured, will not rest content without some effort to trace the hidden springs by which the strike was set in motion. Some comments by a portion of the press will supply them with a few hints. The outcry was raise that the strike was the result of a monopoly. Very little was said of the remuneration of employes, nor of any injustice to which they may have been subjected. But the argument was directed against a particular company, which was asserted to be an unjust monopoly, and, as such, should be crushed. The inquiry naturally follows whether the strike was not forced with a view of benefiting some ulterior scheme by embarrassing an existing interest. Possibly the wire-pulling was done at a considerable distance from San Francisco, and possibly, also, there were some persons engaged in it of whom the public little dream at yet. A disclosure of the facts with reference to these points would prove very interesting.

Meanwhile, the strike being ended, there remains the counting of the cost incurred, and the advantages gained. The first is made up of direct loss of money, and we fear somewhat of the confidence of the employers. It will take some time to restore the latter, and the former cannot be replaced. As to the advantages, there are none, unless indeed the exposure of an unprincipled set of organizers be reckoned as one. The best way for the operators now is to endeavor to efface the recollection of their mistake, by renewed zeal at their duties. And, as has been repeatedly said, the company considers them more sinned against than sinning, and is willing to let the dead past be forgotten as far as may be. More than this the telegraphers could not ask; there are instances enough where a less frank and really generous treatment has been resorted to.

A BUGABOO DISPOSED OF.

From the N. Y. World.

There is one looming but unsubstantial difficulty in the way of a reform of the tariff. It is the fear felt by the ignorant and pretended by the protectionists that to lower duties may be to deprive us of necessary revenue. The high-tariff men menace with this calamity of an empty public purse successively the advocates of this reduction and of that, and the Ways and Means Committee permit themselves grudgingly to yield a trifle here and a fraction there, taking on airs of patriotism for such good guardianship of the people's fisc. Their negligence or incompetency is disgraceful. A budget can be framed, and it is at any rate somebody's business to frame it, which would give us money for all our extravagance, as much money as we now raise, with far less friction and far less depression of industry, and which would get from dozens of articles a revenue now sweated off of thousands.

That this can be done is indisputable. It is done by England, with a smaller population than ours and a larger debt. Her statesmen make an annual budget, spending the strength of their best intellects freely to lift the burden of taxation a little on one place, or wholly off in another. The men who occupy the highest places of statesmen in Washington recommend that no change be made this year in a tariff which is idiotic for its stupidity as a means of revenue, cruel for its exactions, plundering in its protection, and which slaughters many millions of dollars' worth of domestic industry to heap up for squandering a few millions of dollars of public surplus.

An actual surplus, we say; and yet this fear of the ignorant that to lower the tariff may deplete us of needful revenue, is the main defense of the protectionist against that wrath of the people which would otherwise be surely aroused, and would sweep away this most disastrous fetter of the country's industries.

Doubtless, to such timorous souls it is not sufficient to say that lower duties would raise more revenue, and that if fewer articles bore an impost many more dollars would be paid into our custom-houses. This is one of the paradoxes of free trade, or rather of economic truth, which some people have forgotten to learn whilst educating their emotions to flow out supremely towards black men and brethren. High competency in the sentimental politics of the last thirty years is no guarantee of ability in the business politics of the next decade. Even Mr. Greeley is in a state of arrested development, and knows no more of the established and proved principles of political economy to-day than he knew when he stopped considering the duty on coffee to take up what he thought his duty to Cuffee. Meanwhile, that science has grown to full maturity in which he and most of the members of the Forty-first Congress are still as ignorant as infants.

The bugaboo of a deficit—so it comes to pass—is less easily exploded by reasoning which Congressmen do not know enough to understand, than by a simple experiment in budget-making, such as the Free Trade League have made. They show just how an abundant revenue can be got—on what articles duties may be laid, and how heavily, to get all the money we need without throttling innumerable domestic industries, as now. We copy it elsewhere, not for the purpose of expressing the *World's* approval of it as the best possible budget, but for the purpose of making Congressmen to understand, and all fearful souls elsewhere to understand, that it if one of forty possible budgets, any one of them incomparably better than the present oppressive, swindling, stupid tariff.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ OFFICE OF WELLS, FARGO & COMPANY, No. 84 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, December 28, 1869.—Notice is hereby given, that the Transfer Books of Wells, Fargo & Company will be CLOSED on the 19th day of JANUARY, 1870, at 3 o'clock P. M., to enable the Company to ascertain who are owners of the stock of the old Ten Million Capital. The owners of that stock will be entitled to participate in the distribution of assets provided for by the agreement with the Pacific Express Company.

The Transfer Books will be opened on the 22d day of JANUARY, at 10 o'clock A. M., after which time the $5,000,000 new stock will be delivered.

Notice is also given that the Transfer Books of this Company will be CLOSED on the 25th day of JANUARY, 1870, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of holding the annual ELECTION OF DIRECTORS of this Company. The books will be RE-OPENED on the 7th day of FEBRUARY, at 10 o'clock A. M.

12 31 tF7 GEORGE K. OTIS, Secretary.

☞ THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF PHILADELPHIA. Office, No. 409 Walnut street.

January 11, 1870.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Company, held on the 10th day of January, the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:—

F. Ratchford Starr,	John H. Brown,
Nalbro' Frazier,	J. L. Erringer,
John M. Atwood,	William G. Boulton,
Benjamin T. Tredick,	Charles Wheeler,
James L. Claghorn,	Thomas H. Montgomery,
George H. Stuart,	James M. Aertsen.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, F. Ratchford Starr was re-elected President and Thomas H. Montgomery re-elected Vice-President.

1 11tuths6t ALEX. W. WISTER, Secretary.

☞ OFFICE OF THE FREEDOM IRON AND STEEL COMPANY, No. 230 South THIRD Street.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 17, 1870.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the FREEDOM IRON AND STEEL COMPANY will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 230 South THIRD Street, Philadelphia, on THURSDAY, February 3, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., when an Election will be held for Thirteen Directors to serve for the ensuing year.

The Transfer Books will be closed for fifteen days prior to the day of said election.

1 18 14t5 CHARLES WESTON, Jr., Secretary.

☞ OFFICE OF THE BELVIDERE MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

BELVIDERE, N. J., Dec. 8, 1869.

Notice is hereby given to the stockholders of the BELVIDERE MANUFACTURING COMPANY respectively, that reassessments amounting to SIXTY PER CENTUM of the capital stock of said company have been made and payment of the same called for on or before the eighth day of February, A. D. 1870, and that payment of such a proportion of all sums of money by them subscribed is called for and demanded from them on or before the said time.

By order of the Board of Directors.

12 28 6w S. SHERRERD, Secretary.

☞ OFFICE OF THE CITY TREASURER, PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 23, 1869.—Warrants registered to No. 59,069 will be paid on presentation at this office, interest ceasing from date.

JOS. F. MARCER, 1223 City Treasurer.

☞ PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD CO., Office, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street. PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 22, 1869.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed on FRIDAY, the 31st instant, and reopened on TUESDAY January 11, 1870.

A dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of National and State taxes, payable in CASH, on and after January 17, 1870, to the holders thereof as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 31st instant. All payable at this office. All orders for dividend must be witnessed and stamped.

12 22 6t S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

☞ BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THE *best in the world*—does not contain lead—no vitriol poisons to paralyze the system or produce death. *It is perfectly harmless*—reliable—*instantaneous*. Avoid the vaunted and delusive preparations boasting virtues they do not possess, if you would escape the danger. The genuine W. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye *has thirty years' reputation* to uphold its integrity. Sold by Druggists. Applied at No. 16 BOND Street, N. Y. 4 27 mwf5

☞ THERE'S NO MISTAKE ABOUT IT.—If you are in want of a prime article of either Lehigh or Schuylkill Coal, visit the great northern depot of J. C. HANCOCK, N. W. corner of NINTH and MASTER Streets. The Coal furnished by Mr. Hancock is carefully screened and picked, and full weight guaranteed to every purchaser. He is the first to lower and the last to raise the price, hence those who patronize him buy at the lowest possible rates. 1 5 wsm6w

☞ COLD WEATHER DOES NOT CHAP or roughen the skin after using WRIGHT'S ALCONATED GLYCERINE TABLET OF SOLIDIFIED GLYCERINE. Its daily use makes the skin delicately soft and beautiful. Sold by all druggists.

R. & G. A. WRIGHT, 2 4§ No. 624 CHESNUT Street.

☞ COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anæsthetic use of NITROUS OXIDE, OR LAUGHING GAS, And devote their whole time and practice to extracting teeth without pain. Office, EIGHTH and WALNUT Streets. 11 3§

☞ DR. F. R. THOMAS, THE LATE OPERator of the Colton Dental Association, is now the *only one* in Philadelphia who devotes his entire time and practice to extracting teeth, absolutely without pain, by fresh nitrous oxide gas. Office, 911 WALNUT St. 1 3§6

☞ QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL. CAPITAL, £2,000,000. SABINE, ALLEN & DULLES, Agents, 9§ FIFTH and WALNUT Streets.

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HER MAJESTY CHAMPAGNE. DUNTON & LUSSON. 215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.

THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE IS solicited to the following very Choice Wines, etc., for sale by DUNTON & LUSSON, 215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.

CHAMPAGNES.—Agents for her Majesty, Duc de Montebello, Carte Bleue, Carte Blanche, and Charles Farre's Grand Vin Eugenie, and Vin Imperial, M. Kleeman & Co., of Mayence, Sparkling Moselle and RHINE WINES.

MADEIRAS.—Old Island, South Side Reserve.

SHERRIES.—F. Rudolphe, Amontillado, Topaz, Vallette, Pale and Golden Bar, Crown, etc.

PORTS.—Vinho Velho Real, Vallette, and Crown.

CLARETS.—Promis Aine & Cie., Montferrand and Bordeaux, Clarets and Sauterne Wines

GIN.—"Meder Swan."

BRANDIES.—Hennessey, Otard, Dupuy & Co.'s various vintages. 4 5

CARSTAIRS & McCALL, Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Streets. Importers of BRANDIES, WINES, GIN, OLIVE OIL, ETC., AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS For the sale of PURE OLD RYE, WHEAT, AND BOURBON WHISKIES. 5 28 2p§

CARSTAIRS' OLIVE OIL—AN INVOICE of the above for sale by CARSTAIRS & McCALL, 5 28 2p§ Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Sts.

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J. WATSON & SON, Of the late firm of EVANS & WATSON,

FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFE STORE NO. 53 SOUTH FOURTH STREET, 8 5§ A few doors above Chesnut st., Phila.

STEVENSON, BRO., & CO., OILS, 1 19 2m No. 132 S. SECOND Street.

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PERFECTLY FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice. All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

11 9 WINCHESTER & CO., No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS FOR GENTLEMEN. J. W. SCOTT & CO., No. 814 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, 5 27§rp four doors below Continental Hotel.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA. Estate of JOHN H. DRAPER, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of EDMUND DRAPER and ROBERT DRAPER, trustees of JOHN H. DRAPER, under the will of JOHN DRAPER, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment, on MONDAY, January 24, 1870, at 4 o'clock P. M., at his office, southeast corner of WALNUT and SIXTH Streets (second floor), in the city of Philadelphia.

HENRY S. HAGERT, 1 13 wfmf5t* Auditor.

DYEING AND SCOURING.

JOSEPH MOTTET, ELEVE DE PARIS, FRENCH STEAM DYEING AND SCOURING, On any kind of Wearing Apparel, for Ladies, Gents, and Children. Patent apparatus for Stretching Pants from one to five inches. No. 309 S. NINTH Street, 1 18§ Philadelphia.

PATENTS.

PATENTS.

OFFICES FOR PROCURING Patents in the United States and Foreign Countries, FORREST BUILDINGS, 119 S. FOURTH St., Philada., AND MARBLE BUILDINGS, SEVENTH Street, above F, (Opposite U. S. Patent Office), WASHINGTON, D. C.

H. HOWSON, Solicitor of Patents. C. HOWSON, Attorney-at-Law. Communications to be addressed to the Principal Offices, Philadelphia. 1 10 mw3m

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Patents procured for inventions in the United States and Foreign Countries, and all business relating to the same promptly transacted. Call or send for circulars on Patents.

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OUTCALT'S PATENT ELASTIC JOINT IRON ROOF. AMERICAN CORRUGATED IRON CO.'S MANUFACTURES, FIRE-PROOF BUILDINGS, ETC. TAYLOR & COALE'S PATENT AUTOMATIC BOOK-UP SAFETY VALVE. BRADFORD'S LOW WATER INDICATOR, ETC. ETC. 10 4 tf 1

PATENT OFFICES, N. W. Corner FOURTH and WALNUT PHILADELPHIA.

FEES LESS THAN ANY OTHER RELIABL AGENCY.

Send for pamphlet on Patents.

8 4 thstu§ CHARLES H. EVANS.

STATE RIGHTS FOR SALE.—STATE Rights of a valuable Invention just patented, and for the SLICING, CUTTING, and CHIPPING of dried beef cabbage, etc., are hereby offered for sale. It is an article of great value to proprietors of hotels and restaurants, and it should be introduced into every family. STATE RIGHTS for sale. Model can be seen at TELEGRAPH OFFICE, COOPER'S POINT, N. J. 4§tf MUNDY & HOFFMAN.

FURNITURE.

RICHMOND & CO., FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE WAREROOMS, No. 45 SOUTH SECOND STREET, EAST SIDE, ABOVE CHESNUT, 11 6 tf PHILADELPHIA.

HARDING'S EDITIONS OF *THE HOLY BIBLE.* FAMILY, PULPIT, AND PHOTOGRAPH BIBLES, FOR WEDDING AND BIRTHDAY PRESENTS. ALSO, PRESENTATION BIBLES FOR CHURCHES, CLERGYMEN, SOCIETIES AND TEACHERS, ETC.

New and superb assortment, bound in Rich Levant Turkey Morocco, Paneled and Ornamental designs, equal to the London and Oxford editions, at less than half their prices.

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For Wedding, Holiday, or Birthday Presents, these Albums are particularly adapted.

The book trade and dealers in fancy articles will find the most extensive assortment of Photograph Albums in the country, and superior to any heretofore made. For great strength, durability, and cheapness, Harding's Patent Chain-back Albums are unrivalled. Purchasers will find it greatly to their advantage to examine these new lines of goods before making up their orders for stock.

Also, a large and splendid assortment of new styles of Photograph Albums made in the usual manner.

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J. T. EASTON. J. M'MAHON. EASTON & McMAHON, *SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,* No. 2 COENTIES SLIP, New York. No. 18 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia. No. 45 W. PRATT Street, Baltimore.

We are prepared to ship every description of Freight to Philadelphia, New York, Wilmington, and intermediate points with promptness and despatch. Canal Boats and Steam tugs furnished at the shortest notice.

ONE DOLLAR GOODS FOR 95 CENTS, 10 15(ms§) DIXON'S, No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street.

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—William Courtney, a mail carrier, was yesterday held in $2500 bail by United States Commissioner Hibler upon the charge of robbing the mail.

—At 6 o'clock last evening, Mr. Hurst, aged seventy-five years, was struck by a locomotive on the railroad at Chelton avenue and Germantown Railroad. He was seriously injured. He was taken to his home in Chelten avenue.

—A despatch was received yesterday stating that the steamer Shetucket, Captain Taylor, which sailed from this port a few days since, went ashore on Wednesday, near Cape May. Her cargo, intended for New Bedford, consisted of 75 tons of phosphate and 396 empty carboys.

—The Bank Clerks' Beneficial Association met last evening at the Board of Trade Rooms, and organized under the charter lately granted. The following officers were elected to serve the ensuing year:—B. F. Dennison, President; John A. Lane, Vice-President; James Russell, Treasurer; S. A. Mackeever, Recording Secretary; Edward Wheeler, Corresponding Secretary; Alexander P. Colesberry, Solicitor.

—The Democratic City Executive Committee met last evening, and organized by the appointment of Isaac Leech, President; Secretaries, E. G. Woodward and A. A. Laws; Treasurer, S. Gross Fry. In the case of the contested seats, the committee decided them in favor of James M. Gucken, of the Seventeenth ward; Thomas Flood, Nineteenth ward; Patrick Delaney, Twenty-second ward, sitting under the rules until an election is held; and Andrew Dehaven, of the Twenty-fifth ward.

—The ninth anniversary of the Women's Hospital was celebrated yesterday. The annual report read on the occasion embraced the following facts:—Two hundred more patients have been treated during the past year than during any corresponding time. The importance of introducing a better system of ventilation has engaged the attention of the board, but the want of sufficient funds compelled the managers to procure the same by donation, amounting to $500.

Several clinical lectures have been given, weekly, during the sessions, by members of the Board of Attending Physicians, and four medical students have been constantly in the house assisting in the dispensary and other medical work.

—The closing exercises of the meetings of the Baptist Sunday School Association of Philadelphia took place last evening in the church Broad and Arch streets. The report of the Committee on the State of the Schools was read, embracing the following facts:—

There are connected with the association 40 schools, of which number 34 are church schools and 6 missionary enterprises. Of the 40 schools only 30 sent in their letters; but sufficient information was obtained to show that there had been 1126 admissions during the year, and 48 deaths. The present number of officers and teachers is 1004; scholars, 10,789; average attendance, 6998; baptisms, 267; contributions for school expenses, $14,524·26; missions, $8141·43.

The grand totals for the year are officers and teachers, 1281; scholars, 13,143. The largest school in the association numbers 1208 teachers and scholars. The largest amount raised by any one school for expenses is $4100; for missions, $101.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 121.

—Covode's majority over Foster is stated as being over 400.

—The ratification of the fifteenth amendment by Iowa and Ohio was completed yesterday.

—A fire in San Jose, Cal., on Wednesday, rendered about a thousand Chinese homeless.

—The raid on the gambling-houses by the Massachusetts State constabulary continues.

—John Deal is being tried in Reading for the murder of Richard Harlan, near Leesport, on the 9th of October last.

—Two dwellings were demolished, two children killed, and several persons injured by Sunday's storm at Assumption, Ill.

—Kansas wants the national capital removed to Fort Leavenworth Reservation. The wishes of the Alaskaites have not yet been ascertained.

—A convention of the colored people of Missouri is being held at Jefferson City to provide for the education and general welfare of their class in that State.

—Alfred Hennen, an eminent citizen and lawyer of New Orleans, died on Wednesday, at the age of eighty-four years. All the courts adjourned in respect to his memory.

—A special commissioner from France is expected in Washington to adjust a postal treaty and the cable difficulties.

—H. R. Revels, colored, a private despatch to Washington says, has been elected to the United States Senate from Mississippi.

—The managers of the American Colonization Society called on the President yesterday, and received an expression of his good wishes.

—Among the visitors to the White House yesterday were the members of the Indian Commission, who received a high compliment from the President.

—In the United States Senate yesterday, the House Census bill was reported, with a substitute. Bills were introduced to preserve the harbors of the United States against encroachment, to promote the distribution of public lands in California, and to establish a postal-telegraph system, incorporating the United States Postal Telegraph Company. The Virginia bill was considered, and the Senate adjourned with the understanding that it will be voted on to-day.

Foreign Affairs.

—The Italian Parliament meets on March 7.

—The report of the death of M. Raspail turns out to be a hoax.

—Pio Nono, through Cardinal Antonelli, says he will never hesitate to maintain the rights of the Church as equal to those of the State.

—German Free Masons protest against the tendency of the Œcumenical Council towards the doctrines of the Syllabus.

—Bismark is anxious for the restoration of the Imperial authority throughout China as the best guarantee of order and safety for foreigners.

—Mexico is in a beautiful condition. Revolutions are either in active progress or impending almost everywhere. At Tepic, Losada has raised an independent standard.

—In future, press offenses in France are to be tried before a jury; but that not being the law yet, Rochefort will not have that privilege.

—By way of London we hear that Lopez is again in the field at the head of 20,000 men, and has checked the advance of the Brazilian army.

—It has been definitely ascertained that Mrs. Augusta J. Evans Wilson was not in the railroad train which was wrecked in Tennessee last week, and therefore was not fatally injured. The public is not yet to be deprived of those wonderful books, with their wonderful words and astounding statements.

CITY COUNCILS.

Both branches of City Councils assembled yesterday in their respective chambers, at the usual hour.

Select Branch.—President Samuel W. Cattell in the chair.

A communication addressed to the president was received from Jas. Miller, a member of the Legislature, from the Eighteenth district, in which he gives notice that a bill has been introduced into the Legislature proposing to increase the term of office of all the heads of departments of this city, except the Water Department, to three years. And also, one for the appointment of a commission to purchase a site for a house of correction. The writer desires to know the will of Councils.

Mr. Kamerly offered a resolution of request to the Legislature, on the part of Councils, that the bill which proposes the extension be not passed. The gentleman declared that, if the Councils thus permitted their powers to be usurped, without any dissent, they would soon be like the Mock Duke in the play, with nothing to do, and no authority.

Mr. Shermer moved to amend Mr. Kamerly's resolution, that the bill relative to the house of correction shall not be allowed to pass. The amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk of Common Council here announced that that body had just passed a resolution of similar nature to that of Mr. Kamerly.

Mr. Smith declared that if the resolution be allowed to pass it would be equal to an assertion on the part of the Chamber that they did not want a house of correction. The bill relative to this project provides for a commission to purchase a site; and this done, the city authorities are to build the House. The speaker stated that he had served for four years on a committee of Councils to secure such an institution, and he did not wish to see it defeated now.

As to extending the terms of office of the heads of departments, he advocated it. The Republican party, he desired all to know, was for keeping good men in office, and it was on this principle that the party advocated the passage of the Metropolitan Police bill.

The resolution of request was agreed to by a vote of 19 yeas to 6 nays.

The hour of four o'clock having arrived, the drawing of the committee in the Hodgdon-Coxe contested election, for the seat of the Eighth ward was declared in order.

Mr. Kamerly moved that the drawing be postponed for one week. Not agreed to.

The roll was then called, and all the members answering to their names, the president ordered that the doors be closed and the drawing proceeded with.

Mr. Cochran, of the Fifth ward, and Mr. Shoemaker, of the Thirteenth ward, were appointed tellers.

The names having been written, they were placed in a box and shaken up.

Robert E. Randall, Esq., appeared as counsel for the contestant, Henry Britton Coxe.

J. Alex. Simpson, Esq., acted in the same capacity for Mr. Hodgdon.

Mr. Simpson stated that the law required that the names should be drawn until thirteen are left in the box; the thirteen gentlemen were then to proceed to the ante-room, where the contestants were alternately to strike off three names each, leaving seven on the committee to try the case.

During the calling of the names, contestant's counsel challenged Messrs. Shermer and Cramer, but subsequently desired to withdraw the challenges.

After considerable discussion, it was decided that he had no power so to act.

The following thirteen, having been drawn, retired:

Republicans—Messrs. Armstrong, Bumm, Harkness, Jones, Shoemaker, Barlow, McIlvain, Ritchie, George A. Smith and William F. Smith—10.

Democrats—Messrs. Plumly, Cochran and Hopkins—3.

The clerk of the Chamber, returning in a few moments, announced that the following had been selected as the committee:

Messrs. Barlow, Ritchie, McIlvain, Armstrong, Bumm, William F. Smith and George A. Smith.

The gentlemen were then sworn.

The committee then organized by choosing Thos. A. Barlow president, B. H. Haines secretary, and Mortimer L. Johnson messenger. The hour of three P. M. to-day was fixed for the meeting of the committee.

The drawing of the committee to decide the contest in the Twenty-fifth ward, between Samuel L. Snyder, sitting member, Democrat, and Thomas C. Evans, Republican, was then proceeded with, the same formula as in the former case being observed.

John Cochran, Esq., acted temporarily as counsel for Mr. Snyder, and Mr. Simpson announced himself as counsel for Mr. Evans.

The following thirteen were drawn and retired:

Messrs. Barlow, Bumm, Burnell, Cramer, Franciscus, Harkness, Jones, Shallcross, Shermer, Shoemaker, William F. Smith (Republicans); King and Plumly (Democrats).

The clerk returned and announced that the following had been selected as the committee: Messrs. Barlow, Bumm, Cramer, Jones, Shermer, Shoemaker, Wm. F. Smith.

The gentlemen were then sworn.

An organization was effected by choosing Wm. F. Smith president. Three and a half o'clock P. M. to-day was fixed upon for the meeting of the committee.

Mr. Shoemaker offered a petition, signed by Wm. Sellers and others, on behalf of the Franklin Institute, relative to the holding of a grand centennial exhibition of the arts and manufactures, in Fairmount Park, as an appropriate mode of celebrating the centennial anniversary of our nation. It closed with a request that Councils should memorialize Congress on the subject.

The same gentleman then offered a resolution providing for the appointment of a joint special committee of five members from each Chamber, to present the memorial. Passed.

The same gentleman also presented an ordinance providing for the erection of new public buildings, part of which shall be erected on Independence square, to be known as the "Judiciary Buildings," for the accommodation of the courts and their various officers; and that on one of West Penn squares the other portion shall be erected for the use of the Mayor, Councils, &c.

Mr. Cochran hoped that this bill would be killed on the spot. The war against putting up the buildings on Independence Square had dwindled down into a guerilla fight. The members who were opposed to the Independence Square project, failing to meet squarely and fairly the question as to which of the two sites shall be occupied, now sought to defeat the erection of the buildings already planned, and for which proposals were advertised, by trying to divide them through this supplementary ordinance. If this measure passed, the city would have no decent public buildings, while it possibly might own a miserable Methodist meeting house for court purposes, on the corner of Independence Square, a similar one on an opposite corner, and possible a third in the Penn Squares. He hoped that the bill would be killed without debate, and he moved to indefinitely postpone.

The bill was indefinitely postponed by this vote:—

Yeas—Bickel, Bumm, Cochran, Franciscus, Harkness, Hodgdon, Hookey, Hopkins, Jones, Kamerly, Marcus, Plumly, Ritchie, Shallcross, Shermer—total, 15.

Nays—Armstrong, Barlow, Burnell, Cramer, Fareira, McCall, Shoemaker, George A. Smith, Cattel—total, 9.

The Chamber then adjourned.

Common Branch.—President Louis Wagner in the chair.

Mr. Nickels offered a resolution against extending the terms of office of the heads of Highway Department, Markets and City Property, Wharves and Landings, and Supervisors. Agreed to.

Mr. Hargadon presented a communication from the managers of the Franklin Institute, relative to holding a centennial anniversary of the Declaration of Independence by an international exhibition, to be held in Fairmount Park.

Mr. Martin presented a resolution directing the clerks to have a copy of Purdon's Digest, Ziegler's Manual, and Digest of the Ordinances of Councils, bound and placed in the library. Agreed to.

Mr. Bardsley, chairman of the Committee on Finance, presented an ordinance making an appropriation of $500 to pay expenses for obtaining a release from penalties imposed by the State on the city for delay in paying taxes.

Also, an ordinance creating a loan of $1,000,000 for the extension of the Water-works.

Mr. Ray moved to amend by making it $3,000,000, and referring it back to the Committee on Finance. Not agreed to.

The original ordinance was then agreed to.

Mr. Willits, of Committee on Surveys, presented a resolution discharging the Committee from the further consideration of the subject of placing Ralston street on the plan of city property. Agreed to.

The following bills from Select Council were taken up:

A resolution to test the running of dummy engines on Market street.

Mr. Hetzell moved to refer to the Committee on Law. Not agreed to.

Mr. Willits moved to hold the Pennsylvania Railroad Company responsible for any damage that may be done by the trial. Agreed to. And the bill as amended passed.

The Mayor's veto to the Fire Department bill was then taken up. On the question, shall the bill pass notwithstanding the veto of the Mayor? the yeas were 9, nays 39.

Also, a resolution requesting the Mayor to enforce the ordinance relative to the projection of boards on the sidewalk. Agreed to.

Also, resolution to request the Legislature to pass an act extending the Philadelphia county prison and the opening of Twelfth street through the parade ground in the Twenty-sixth ward. Not agreed to.

Adjourned.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

Sun Rises	7·19	Moon Rises	9·55
Sun Sets	5·04	High Water	4·30

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

F. A. Bourder, George L. Buzby, George N. Tatham, } Committee of the Month.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.

France	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 22
Kellona	London	New York	Jan. 1
Marathon	Liverpool	New York via Bos.	Jan. 4
Denmark	Liverpool	New York	Jan. 5
Santiago de Cuba	Havre	New York	Jan. 6
India	Glasgow	New York	Jan. 8
Holsatia	Havre	New York	Jan. 8

FOR EUROPE.

Union	New York	Bremen	Jan. 22
C. of Brooklyn	New York	Liverpool	Jan. 23
The Queen	New York	Liverpool	Jan. 23
Lafayette	New York	Havre	Jan. 23
Europa	New York	Glasgow	Jan. 22
City of Boston	New York	Liverpool	Jan. 25
Calabria	New York	Liverpool	Jan. 24
Marathon	New York	Liverpool	Jan. 27
Bellona	New York	London	Jan. 29
C. of Baltimore	New York	Liverpool	Jan. 29
Weser	New York	Bremen	Jan. 29
India	New York	Glasgow	Jan. 29
City of Antwerp	New York	Liverpool	Jan. 29
C. of London	New York	Liverpool	Feb. 5
Etna	New York	Liverpool, via Hal.	Feb. 9

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Alaska	New York	Aspinwall	Jan. 21
Pioneer	Philada	Wilmington	Jan. 22
Wyoming	Philada	Savannah	Jan. 22
Geo. Cromwell	New York	New Orleans	Jan. 22
United States	New York	New Orleans	Jan. 22
Merrimack	New York	Rio Janeiro	Jan. 23

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Prometheus, Gray, Charleston, E. A. Souder & Co.

Steamship Brunette, Doane, New York, John F. Ohl.

Steamer W. Whildin, Riggans, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.

Brig Mechanic, Dyer, Cardenas, Warren & Gregg.

Schr Bessie Morris, Allen, Zaza.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Norw. barque Tuisco, Bellegard, from Liverpool Nov. 28, with salt to Wm. Bumm & Son—vessel to L. Westergaard & Co.

Br. barque Chancellor, Coffin, from Liverpool Nov. 22, with mdse. to Peter Wright & Sons.

Barque Schamyl, Crosby, 65 days from Messina, with fruit to Selser & Bro.

Schr D. W. Ware, Hampton, 6 days from Lewistown, with lumber and iron to Norcross & Sheets.

Schr C. W. May, Kimmey, 10 days from Boston, with mdse. to Mershon & Cloud.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Sansparoil, McAlpin, at Savannah 18th inst. from Antwerp.

Steamship Yazoo, Catherine, from New Orleans for Philadelphia, has on board 585 bales cotton, 546 bbls. molasses, 100 bbls. lime, 100 empty bbls., 25 bales moss, and 25 pkgs. mdse.

Steamship Hunter, Harding, hence, at Providence 18th instant.

Barque Eureka, Young, sailed from Havana 11th inst. for Sagua and a northern port.

Barque L. Warren, Harriman, sailed from Cardenas 8th inst. for a port north of Hatteras.

Brig J. H. Lane, Shute, sailed from Cardenas 10th inst. for a port north of Hatteras.

Brig Hunter, Wilson, hence, at St. Jago de Cuba 6th instant.

Brig ——— (Danish), from Philadelphia, bound east, was spoken 14th ult., lat. 45 57, long. 26 30.

Brig John Aviles, Macomber, hence, at Savannah 18th instant.

Brig Prentiss Hobbs, Snow, hence, remained at Messina 24th ult., unc.

Brig James Baker, Phelan, cleared at New York 19th inst. for Cardenas.

Brig Home, Phillips, hence, at Havana 14th inst.

Schr Florence Shay, Hulse, for Philadelphia, sailed from Messina 26th ult.

Schr Dauntless, Coombs, unc., remained at Messina 24th Dec.

Schr Kenduskeag, Wyatt, hence, at Havana 14th inst.

Schr Joseph Seger, Ellis, sailed from Matanzas 10th inst. for a port north of Hatteras.

Schr Bonita, Edgett, sailed from Cardenas 12th inst. for a port north of Hatteras.

Schr Electra Bailey, Smith, from Demarara 25th ult., at Baltimore 19th inst.

Schr Addie M. Chadwick, Coan, at Havana 13th inst. from St. John, N. B., via Cardenas.

Schr Ruth Shaw, Shaw, from Millville, at Cardenas 12th instant.

Schr J. M. Fitzpatrick, Smith, from Boston for Philadelphia, passed Hell Gate 19th inst.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Notice is given that the Spear Buoys heretofore placed to mark Kitt's Rock and Stielman's Rock, entrance to Portsmouth harbor, N. H., have been removed, and a second-class iron can buoy has been set on the former, and a second-class iron nun buoy on the latter danger.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS FOR THE ERECTION OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS.
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 17, 1870.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received for the following work and materials required in the execution of the WALNUT Street portion of the PUBLIC BUILDINGS, to wit:—

For all the excavations, including the trenches for the foundations. The price to be stated per cubic yard, which is to cover all digging, hauling away the surplus earth, and cutting down and removing whatever trees may come in the way of the excavations, without extra measurement or allowance.

For taking down the terrace wall, cleaning the bricks, and piling them up adjacent to the buildings, taking down the iron railings, the gate piers, the coping of the wall and the steps, and depositing them on the grounds, and removing all the rubbish occasioned by the same. The price for this portion of the work to be stated *in gross.*

For concreting the entire foundation of the buildings with small broken stone, and cement, mortar, and grout, in conformity with the specifications. The depth of the concrete to be *three* feet, and the lateral dimensions to conform to the plans. The price to be stated per cubic foot, and to include all materials and labor.

For furnishing and delivering large-size building stone, the price to be stated per perch of 22 cubic feet, measured in the walls. Also, for select building stone, averaging 3 by 5 feet, and from 12 to 18 inches thick; the price for the same to be stated per cubic foot, delivered on the ground.

For building all the cellar walls, and the outside walls of the basement story, as high as the level line of the pavement, according to the plans and specifications. The price to be stated per perch of 22 cubic feet, laid in the walls, without extra measurement, and to include all labor and all materials except stone.

The contract or contracts will be awarded to the best and the lowest bidder or bidders, who will be required to give approved security for the faithful performance of the same.

The plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Architect, Mr. JOHN McARTHUR, Jr., No. 205 S. SIXTH Street.

The proposals to be sealed and endorsed "Proposals for Public Buildings," and addressed to JAMES V. WATSON, Chairman of the Committee on Contracts, and to be left at the office of the Commissioners of Public Buildings, in the new Court House, SIXTH Street, below Chesnut, on the 14th day of February next ensuing, between the hours of 11 and 12 o'clock A. M., at which time the bids will be opened, in the presence of such bidders as may wish to attend.

By order of the Committee on Contracts.

1 19 wfm 11t H. C. PUGH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF FAIRMOUNT PARK, No. 224 S. FIFTH Street,
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 17, 1870.

PROPOSALS for the privilege of running Park Carriages for the year 1870 from stands within the Park through its entire limits will be received at this office until the first day of February, 1870, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The conditions and stipulations upon which proposals will be received may be seen at this office between the hours of 9 A. M. and 3 P. M.

By order of the Committee on Superintendence and Police. DAVID F. FOLEY,

1 17 mwf 7t Secretary Park Commission.

MERRICK & SONS

SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY,

No. 430 WASHINGTON AVENUE, Philadelphia.

WILLIAM WRIGHT'S PATENT VARIABLE CUT-OFF STEAM ENGINE,

Regulated by the Governor.

MERRICK'S SAFETY HOISTING MACHINE,

Patented June, 1868.

DAVID JOY'S PATENT VALVELESS STEAM HAMMER

D. M. WESTON'S PATENT SELF-CENTERING, SELF-BALANCING CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR-DRAINING MACHINE,

AND HYDRO EXTRACTOR.

For Cotton or Woolen Manufacturers. 7 10 mwf

J. VAUGHAN MERRICK. WILLIAM H. MERRICK.
JOHN B. COPE.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR STAMPED ENVELOPES AND WRAPPERS.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
January 10, 1870.

Sealed Proposals will be received until 3 P. M. on the 1st day of MARCH, 1870, for furnishing all the "Stamped Envelopes" and "Newspaper Wrappers" which this Department may require during a period of four years, commencing 1st of July, 1870, viz.:—

STAMPED ENVELOPES.

No. 1. Note size, 2¾ by 4¾ inches, of white paper.

No. 2. Ordinary letter size, 3 1-16 by 5¼ inches, of white, buff, canary, or cream-colored paper, or in such proportion of either as may be required.

No. 3. Full letter size (ungummed on flap, for circulars), 3¼ by 5¼ inches, of the same colors as No. 2, and under a like condition as to the proportion of each.

No. 4. Full letter size, 3¼ by 5¼ inches, of same colors as No. 2, and under a like condition as to the proportion of each.

No. 5. Extra letter size (ungummed on flap, for circulars), 3¼ by 6¼ inches, of same colors as No. 2, and under a like condition as to the proportion of each.

No. 6. Extra letter size, 3¼ by 6¼ inches, of same colors as No. 2, and under a like condition as to the proportion of each.

No. 7. Official size, 3⅝ by 8⅝ inches, of same colors as No. 2, and under a like condition as to the proportion of each.

No. 8. Extra official size, 4¼ by 9½ inches, of same colors as No. 2, and under a like condition as to the proportion of each.

NEWSPAPER WRAPPERS,

6¼ by 9¼ inches, of buff or manilla paper.

All the above envelopes and wrappers to be embossed with postage stamps of such denominations, styles, and colors, and to bear such printing on the face, and to be made in the most thorough manner, of paper of approved quality, manufactured specially for the purpose, with such water marks or other devices to prevent imitation as the Postmaster-General may direct.

The envelopes to be thoroughly and perfectly gummed, the gumming on the flap of each (except for circulars) to be put on not less than half an inch in width the entire length. The wrappers to be gummed not less than three-fourths of an inch in width across the end.

All envelopes and wrappers must be banded in parcels of twenty-five, and packed in strong pasteboard or straw boxes, each to contain not less than two hundred and fifty of the letter or extra letter size, and one hundred each of the official or extra official size, separately. The newspaper wrappers to be packed in boxes to contain not less than two hundred and fifty each. The boxes are to be wrapped and sealed, or securely fastened in strong manilla paper, so as to safely bear transportation by mail for delivery to postmasters. When two thousand or more envelopes are required to fill the order of a postmaster, the straw or pasteboard boxes containing the same must be packed in strong wooden cases, well strapped with hoop-iron, and addressed; but when less than two thousand are required, proper labels of direction, to be furnished by an agent of the Department, must be placed upon each package by the contractor. Wooden cases, containing envelopes or wrappers to be transported by water routes, must be provided with suitable water-proofing. The whole to be done under the inspection and direction of an agent of the Department.

The envelopes and wrappers must be furnished and delivered with all reasonable despatch, complete in all respects, ready for use, and in such quantities as may be required to fill the daily orders of postmasters; the deliveries to be made either at the Post Office Department, Washington, D. C., or at the office of an agent duly authorized to inspect and receive the same; the place of delivery to be at the option of the Postmaster-General, and the cost of delivering as well as all expense of packing, addressing, labeling, and water-proofing, to be paid by the contractor.

Bidders are notified that the Department will require, as a condition of the contract, that the envelopes and wrappers shall be manufactured and stored in such manner as to ensure security against loss by fire or theft. The manufactory must at all times be subject to the inspection of an agent of the Department, who will require the stipulations of the contract to be faithfully observed.

The dies for embossing the postage stamps on the envelopes and wrappers are to be executed to the satisfaction of the Postmaster-General, in the best style, and they are to be provided, renewed, and kept in order at the expense of the contractor. The department reserves the right of requiring new dies for any stamps, or denominations of stamps not now used, and any changes of dies or colors shall be made without extra charge.

Specimens of the stamped envelopes and wrappers now in use may be seen at any of the principal post offices, but these specimens are not to be regarded as the style and quality fixed by the department as a standard for the new contract; bidders are therefore invited to submit samples of other and different qualities and styles, including the paper proposed as well as the manufactured envelopes, wrappers, and boxes, and make their bids accordingly.

The contract will be awarded to the bidder whose proposal, although it be not the lowest, is considered most advantageous to the Department, taking into account the prices, quality of the samples, workmanship, and the sufficiency and ability of the bidder to manufacture and deliver the envelopes and wrappers in accordance with the terms of this advertisement; and no proposal will be considered unless accompanied by a sufficient and satisfactory guarantee. The Postmaster-General also reserves the right to reject any and all bids, if in his judgment the interests of the Government require it.

Before closing a contract the successful bidder may be required to prepare new dies, and submit impressions thereof. THE USE OF THE PRESENT DIES MAY OR MAY NOT BE CONTINUED.

Bonds, with approved and sufficient sureties, in the sum of $200,000, will be required for the faithful performance of the contract, as required by the seventeenth section of the act of Congress, approved the 26th of August, 1842, and payments under said contract will be made quarterly, after proper adjustment of accounts.

The Postmaster-General reserves to himself the right to annul the contract whenever the same, or any part thereof, is offered for sale for the purpose of speculation; and under no circumstances will a transfer of the contract be allowed or sanctioned to any party who shall be, in the opinion of the Postmaster-General, less able to fulfill the conditions thereof than the original contractor. The right is also reserved to annul the contract for a failure to perform faithfully any of its stipulations.

The number of envelopes of different sizes, and of wrappers issued to Postmasters during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1869, was as follows, viz.:—

No. 1. Note size—1,114,000.

No. 2. Ordinary letter size; (not heretofore used).

No. 3. Full letter size, (ungummed, for circulars)—4,150,000.

No. 4. Full letter size—67,367,500.

No. 5. Extra letter size, (ungummed, for circulars)—343,500.

No. 6. Extra letter size—4,204,500.

No. 7. Official size—604,650.

No. 8. Extra official size—1700.

Wrappers—3,595,250.

Bids should be securely enveloped and sealed, marked "Proposals for Stamped Envelopes and Wrappers," and addressed to the Third Assistant Postmaster-General, Post Office Department, Washington, D. C.

JOHN A. J. CRESWELL,
1 11 eodtM1 Postmaster General.

PROPOSALS FOR PURCHASE OF RIFLED CANNON, ETC.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE,
NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON CITY, January 4, 1870.

Sealed Proposals for the purchase of 30-pounder and 20-pounder Parrott Rifles, with Carriages, Implements, and Projectiles, now on hand in the Navy Yards at Portsmouth, N. H.; Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Washington, and Norfolk, will be received at this Bureau until 12 o'clock noon, January 31, 1870.

In the aggregate there are about 290 Guns, 354 Carriages, and 96,157 Projectiles. Schedules in detail of the articles at each yard will be furnished on application to this Bureau.

Bidders will state the number of guns, carriages, implements, and projectiles they desire to purchase at each yard separately, specifying the calibre of gun, kind of carriage, whether broadside or pivot, and the kind of projectiles.

The guns, etc., will be delivered at the respective navy yards, and must be removed by the purchaser or purchasers within ten days after the acceptance of his or their bid. But no deliveries will be made of any article until the parties purchasing shall have deposited with the paymaster of the navy yard the full amount of the purchase money in each case.

Many of the guns are new, and all are serviceable. Bidders will therefore offer accordingly. No offer for these articles as old iron or wood will be considered.

The Bureau reserves the right to reject any or all bids which it may not consider to the interest of the Government to accept.

Proposals should be endorsed on the envelope "Proposals for Purchase of Rifled Cannon, etc."

A. LUDLOW CASE,
1 8 wsit Chief of Bureau.

DR. M. KLINE CAN CURE CUTANEOUS Eruptions, Marks on the Skin, Ulcers in the Throat, Mouth, and Nose, Sore Legs, and Sores of every conceivable character. Office, No. 9 S. ELEVENTH, between Chesnut and Market streets. 11\

SHIPPING.

LORILLARD STEAMSHIP LINE FOR

NEW YORK.

RUNNING REGULARLY EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY, AT NOON, would call attention of shippers to this

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Great Reduction of Rates.

On opening of Spring Navigation the steamers of this line will run DAILY, at 5 cents per 100 lbs. 2 cents per foot, or ½ cent per gallon, ship's option.

JOHN F. OHL,
No. 19 NORTH WHARVES.

N. B.—Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc. 2 28\

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—

City of Brooklyn, Saturday, Jan. 22, 9 A. M.
City of Boston, via Halifax, Tuesday, Jan. 25, 12 Noon.
City of Antwerp, Saturday, Jan. 29, at 1 P. M.
City of London, Saturday, Feb. 5, at 9 A. M.
Etna, via Halifax, Tuesday, Feb. 8, at 11 A. M.
And each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from Pier 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
FIRST CABIN	$100	STEERAGE	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	47

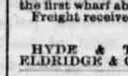
PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. Payable in Gold.		STEERAGE. Payable in Currency.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further particulars apply at the Company's Offices, JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 BROADWAY N. Y., or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents, 4 5 No. 402 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.



ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50, North river, every Saturday.

PRICE OF PASSAGE

in gold (including wine).

TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First Cabin.....$140 | Second Cabin.....$85

TO PARIS,

(Including railway tickets, furnished on board.)

First Cabin.....$145 | Second Cabin.....$85

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

Medical attendance free of charge.

American travellers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

GEORGE MAURENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 BROADWAY, New York.

For passage in Philadelphia, apply at Adams Express Company, to H. L. LEAF,
12 7 No. 320 CHESNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE.
THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.
EVERY SATURDAY,

At noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.

THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth, and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.

The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.

Steamships insured at the lowest rates.

Freight received daily.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 12 S. WHARVES and Pier 1 N. WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk 6 15

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.—STEAM BETWEEN NEW YORK AND BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON.

THE SCREW STEAMERS OF THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD run regularly between New York, Bremen, and Southampton, carrying the United States, English, and Continental mails.

FROM BREMEN.....EVERY SATURDAY
FROM SOUTHAMPTON.....EVERY TUESDAY
FROM NEW YORK.....EVERY SATURDAY

Price of Passage from New York to Bremen, London, Havre, and Southampton:—

First Cabin, $120; Second Cabin, $72; Steerage, $30, Gold.

From Bremen to New York:—

First Cabin, $130; Second Cabin, $72; Steerage, $40, Gold.

These vessels take Freight to London and Hull, for which through bills of lading are signed.

An experienced surgeon is attached to each vessel.

All letters must pass through the Post Office.

No Bills of Lading but those of the Company will be signed. Bills of Lading will positively not be delivered before goods are cleared at the Custom House.

Specie taken to Havre, Southampton, and Bremen at the lowest rates. For freight or passage apply to

OELRICHS & CO.,
No. 62 BROAD Street, N. Y.

1 17†

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.

Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South wharves.
HYDE & TYLER, Agents, at Georgetown; M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria. 6 1 5

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA Delaware and Raritan Canal, SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.—DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINE.

The business of these lines will be resumed on and after the 8th of March. For freights, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to

W. M. BAIRD & CO.,
3 26 No. 132 South Wharves.

FROM CHARLESTON TO FLORIDA, VIA SAVANNAH.—TRI-WEEKLY LINE.

The following steamers will leave Charleston for Florida, via Savannah, three times a week, after arrival of the New York steamships and the Northeastern Railroad train:—

PILOT BOY (Inland Route), every SUNDAY MORNING at 8 o'clock.

DICTATOR, every TUESDAY EVENING at 8 o'clock.

CITY POINT, every FRIDAY EVENING at 8 o'clock.

Through tickets to be had of all Charleston and Savannah Steamship Line Agencies in New York.

J. D. AIKEN & CO., Agents at Charleston.
L. J. GUILMARTIN & CO., Agents at Savannah.
1 4

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.—UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Regular Mail Steamers sailing on the 23d of every month:—

MERRIMACK, Captain Wier.
SOUTH AMERICA, Captain E. L. Tinklepaugh.
NOR

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet); or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 21, 1870.

A JACKDAW PLUCKED.

A new reading of the old fable of the jackdaw who strutted for a time in the gay feathers of a peacock, only to be held up to derision after he was stripped of his borrowed plumage, has just been furnished in Congress. Dawes, of Massachusetts, has been winning the enthusiastic plaudits of the Democracy by his fierce diatribes against the administration, and airing his individual pretensions as a claimant for the honors of a first-class economist by opposing the League Island bill, but as the debate progressed his arguments were fully answered and his real motives thoroughly exposed by the Representatives of this State. He has discovered by this time that instead of Pennsylvania wearing her heart upon her sleeve for daws to peck at with impunity, she is able to not only drive off her assailants, but to pluck them of their fine feathers. It now appears that some of the Republican members from this State preferred Mr. Blaine to Mr. Dawes as Speaker of the House, and that's what's the matter. The Massachusetts enemy of the League Island bill writhed under this imputation when it was made yesterday by Mr. Scofield, but there can be little doubt of its substantial correctness when the envenomed and absurd character of Mr. Dawes' opposition is considered. The proposed measure is of such a character that the only possible motive for antagonizing it must be sought either in a desire to spite Pennsylvania or to stave off action for a time in the hope that eventually a New England site may be chosen for the leading navy yard of the Union. Philadelphia does not ask that a single dollar shall be taken from the national treasury or a penny added to the burdens of taxpayers. She has begun her good work by presenting to the Government, as a free gift, the finest and largest site for a navy yard in the world, and she proposes that this step shall be followed up only by the appropriation from time to time of the moneys received from the sale of the site of the present Navy Yard to the improvement of the new one. Mr. Dawes and Mr. Washburn, the prominent opponents of the bill, did not hesitate at the last session to vote a million to the Rock Island arsenal and bridge, and quite recently Washburn hurried through an appropriation of $200,000 for the improvement of the Des Moines Rapids; but they are suddenly seized with a fearful fit of economy when the Government is asked to provide itself with a splendid and adequate new navy yard, in lieu of an insufficient old one, notwithstanding the liberality already displayed by this city, and the assurances that the moneys received for the old site will defray all the necessary expenditures. Mr. Dawes, to give a keen edge to his demonstration, to redeem from utter contempt an attack which would otherwise have been too frivolous to attract serious attention, and to disguise the rankling hatred generated by disappointed ambition, ransacked the whole list of the estimates of the administration, heaped up blunder upon blunder of his own in attempts to convict Grant's Secretaries of blunders and extravagance, and then singled out as the special object of his animadversion the one particular item which of all the list was the most innocuous, and which only proposed to exchange a bad navy yard for a good one, after the Government had solemnly pledged itself to consummate this excellent bargain.

Mr. Dawes wound up one of his most savage assaults on the Cabinet with a declaration that "faithful are the wounds of a friend;" and he seemed to be unconscious that he was playing the part of the cowardly assassin of old who sought an opportunity to strike a fatal blow with his dagger by making the friendly salutation, "Is it well with thee, my brother?" His opposition to the League Island bill, in connection with his other amiable peculiarities, indicates that there is no more sincerity in his pretended love of economy than in his alleged devotion to Republicanism. We have no doubt that he would rather see the nation squander ten millions in a vain effort to construct an insufficient navy yard in New England than vote for the appropriation of a single dollar to make all the natural advantages of League Island available. The sooner such men are exposed the better will it be for the Treasury as well as for the naval and other interests of the country.

A resolution was passed yesterday by Select Council requesting the Legislature not to pass the bill now before it to increase the term of all the heads of the city departments except the Water Department to three years; and also the bill appointing a commission to purchase ground and erect a House of Correction. The ground of this protest is that the passage of these bills would be an infringement on the powers of Councils. The principal opposition to the resolution came from Mr. Smith, of the Twenty-second ward, who considered it ridiculous to attempt to interfere with matters pending before the Legislature, and furthermore because he was in favor of keeping Republican heads of departments in office as long as possible, and he did not care who knew it.

We think that Select Council did a very proper thing by protesting against this interference on the part of the Legislature, although we really have not much sympathy with it so far as the House of Correction is concerned, for if Councils had done their duty by making an efficient move towards the erection of that much needed institution, there would have been no pretext for the Legislature attempting to take any action on the subject.

THE CHEVALIER VAUX'S CHAPEAU.

The Right Hon. Sir Richard Vaux, ex-M. P.—which, in this particular connection, it must be understood, stands for ex-Mayor of Philadelphia—Esq., has created no little sensation by appearing upon the streets of the city in broad daylight, with his head covered by a bran new hat. The circumstance, as Victor Hugo would say, appears grave; but we are enabled to appease the public mind by divulging the circumstances under which Sir Richard has been guilty of this innovation upon the settled habits of a life already so long drawn out that he has very properly taken unto himself the title of a "veteran." The old hat which the Chevalier Vaux wore for so long a time that the memory of man runneth not to the contrary, was not cast aside until stern necessity compelled it. This shocking old hat was an historical hat, a hat that was as dear to the Democracy as to Sir Richard himself. We have understood that it was built by Colonel Thomas B. Florence many years ago, and long before that genial deviser of coverings for the head entered upon his political career. We give currency to this report, but are unwilling to become responsible for its entire correctness. It was the first hat that ever rested upon the brow of the then youthful and now veteran Vaux. It was, also, a perfect fit. These two circumstances, taken together, caused Sir Richard to conceive, at the outset of his career, a kindlier feeling towards the article than usually falls to the lot of such inanimate objects. And when, in later years, he tucked that same identical hat gracefully under his arm and walked through a cotillion with her Majesty, the present Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Sir Richard took a solemn vow upon his knightly honor that he would stick to that hat till death. Beautiful they were in life, and by death alone was he willing that they should be parted. Such a companionship as this of course implies a limitation by the death of either party to it, and the disjointedness of the times has decreed that the chapeau should precede the Chevalier in its exit from this vain world. Of late years the historical hat has been gradually going to grass. To say nothing of the ordinary wear and tear to which a hat is subjected by continual use, its symmetry sustained no inconsiderable shock on the occasion to which we have already referred, when it was ruthlessly tucked away under the arm of Sir Richard while he walked through a cotillion with the English Queen. Then there were the innumerable shocks to which it was subjected during the two exciting campaigns in which the Chevalier appeared before the people as a candidate for the honors of the Mayoralty. Democracy is proverbial for being rough on hats, and Sir Richard's favorite head-gear was not exempted from the rough handling incident to every candidatorial bat; and the number and intensity of the shocks to which it was subjected gradually rendered it the most shocking specimen of a hat to be seen in the whole city and the country round about. Yet, by dint of hard brushing and judicious pressure from the interior, it contrived to retain a semblance of its original antediluvian outlines until about a month ago, when some ignorant person from the country who had straggled into Sir Richard's office mistook it for one of the projections on a picket fence, and in a playful mood seated himself squarely upon its apex. The few fortunate persons who were favored with a sight of the hat thereafter can join us in testifying that, even in view of his knightly vow, Sir Richard was clearly justifiable in consigning it to the top shelf in the closet of his sleeping apartment. It was too dilapidated, even, to look graceful on the head of the Chevalier Vaux.

"The real and the practical," said Sir Richard on one of the most momentous occasions in his momentous career—"the real and the practical, with which now the semi-instructed mind is so absorbingly occupied, are derived, be it remembered, from that conjunction of the emotional with the intellectual from which alone comes the vitality of civilization." This startling passage may appear slightly obscure to the average mind, especially in this connection; but we assure our readers that the contemplation of the great emotional truth which it enunciates afforded Sir Richard inconceivable comfort for the twenty-seven days during which he remained in seclusion, after the disaster which befell his favorite chapeau. From this seclusion he emerged yesterday afternoon, bearing upon his head the successor to the hat of his youth, and strengthened in the belief that "the error to be avoided is the higher law which it is the fashion to deify as the attribute of the emotions, and which is claimed to be infallible." Of course, and if so, why not, or any other man? The apparition of the new hat deceived many of the Chevalier's warmest admirers, who failed to recognize him. Those who did recognize him were not a little excited, but we are happy to state that there was no attempt at such disgraceful disturbances as have recently made Paris such an unhealthy place for quiet families to live in. The new hat is shaped after the fashion of the old one, and, like it, is an exact fac simile of the one which Hendrick Hudson removed from his head on entering the waters of the noble river which bears his name. More than anything that we can now call to mind, it resembles the State House steeple, with the belfry knocked off; and, although ostensibly new, it is quite as dingy. After it has passed with the veteran through one or two more Democratic campaigns, it will look quite like its predecessor, and then Sir Richard will be "himself again" once more, to all emotional intents and purposes.

The Fifteenth Amendment was yesterday ratified by the Iowa House of Representatives, and also by the House of Representatives of Ohio. The action of the latter body gives the assent of the twenty-seventh State to the amendment, and but one more is required to render it a part of the fundamental law. Nebraska and Texas will compete for this honor, but it is possible that Georgia may step in and carry it off in the face of both of them.

PRINCE ARTHUR

It is expected that Prince Arthur will arrive in New York to-day, on his way to Washington to pay his respects to President Grant, and he will probably pass through this city to-morrow. This young man is the seventh child, and the third son, of Queen Victoria and Prince Albert. He was born May 1, 1850, and is consequently now in his twentieth year. The Duke of Wellington was one of his godfathers, and the names of Arthur, William, Patrick, Albert were given to him "by his sponsors in baptism," as the English Prayer-Book has it. He was called Arthur as a compliment to the Duke of Wellington; Patrick for the purpose of conciliating the people of Ireland, who complained that the royal family paid them too little attention; William as a sort of recognition of the merits of William the Conqueror as the founder of the English royal line; and Albert because his mother made it a point to name all her sons after her husband, putting his mark upon them, as it were. Up to the present time Prince Arthur has done but little towards making himself famous by any distinguished public service; in fact, he has not had a chance, having just finished his education, and been sent out to see something of the world before entering upon the round of corner-stone laying, after-dinner speaking, and presiding at the meetings of scientific, religious, and charitable societies, which are among the chief duties imposed upon the British princes of the present age. His visit to America is his first public appearance, and thus far he has acquitted himself admirably, having opened his mouth to utter nonsense as seldom as possible, and making his tour through the loyal Canadas with comparatively little noise, bustle, and ostentation. It was rumored that he intended to slight the United States by refusing to cross the St. Lawrence for the purpose of paying us a visit, but it seems that he has been misrepresented, and that, like an obedient son, he will fulfil the wishes of his mother by going to Washington to shake hands with President Grant, as the representative of the American people, and to show that, in spite of the Alabama claims, his feelings and those of his family are not unfriendly. While in Washington Prince Arthur will be the guest of Mr. Thornton, the British Minister, who will call with him on Monday at the Executive Mansion, to see the President. On Monday evening Minister Thornton will give a dinner in his honor at the British Legation, at which the entire Cabinet, Vice-President Colfax, Chief Justice Chase, General Sherman, and Senator Sherman will be present, and afterwards there will be a reception, to which the families of the members of the Cabinet and the diplomatic corps will be invited. On Wednesday the Prince will dine with the President, and during his stay in Washington he will be entertained in the best manner, and no effort spared to make his visit as agreeable as possible. The Prince will remain in Washington during the whole of next week, and it is expected that he will return to New York on Saturday. The programme for his movements after that date is not announced, and we are consequently unable to state whether he intends to profit his mind by making a tour through the United States or not. As he will not stop in Philadelphia during his present trip, our citizens will have but a limited opportunity to become acquainted with his form and features; but if he is no better looking than the other members of his family, those who do not see him will not lose much.

Common Council yesterday did a good thing—that ought, however, to have been done before this—by taking an important step towards preventing another water famine next summer, in the appropriation of the sum of $1,000,000 for the extension of the water-works. This amount will not provide all the machinery that is required by the present necessities of the city, but the Chief Engineer of the Water Department says that it is all that he will be able to expend during the present year. The money will be devoted to the construction of two new engines at the Schuylkill works, and to such improvements in the other branches of the Water Department as it is thought will in the immediate future obviate any such disaster as that under which we suffered last summer. The city cannot afford to delay much longer in providing increased power at the water-works, as there is every prospect from the weather indications at present that the coming summer will be as dry as the last, and it is of the utmost importance that the new pumping engines should be built and put in operation as soon as possible. We hope, therefore, that Select Council will confirm this appropriation immediately, so that the Chief Engineer can go on with his improvements.

The Franklin Institute has submitted to Councils a proposition for the celebration in Philadelphia of the centennial of the Declaration of Independence in 1876 by a grand International Exhibition of arts, manufactures, and products of the mine and soil. We are glad that a definite move has been made towards securing the proper observance of this great anniversary, for although the day is nearly seven years off, it is not too early to begin if the affair is to be conducted with the splendor and magnitude that the occasion demands. It was in this city that the Declaration of Independence was signed, and every one must admit that there is a marked propriety in celebrating the one-hundredth birth-day of the nation on the spot when it was brought into existence. No better means of conducting such a celebration could be devised than by a grand Industrial Exhibition such as has been proposed, which will enable us at once to invite all the world to come and rejoice with us over our national prosperity, and to compete with us in the products of nature and art. Independently of the appropriateness of the selection, there is no city in the Union that can afford better facilities for such an exhibition as is proposed than Philadelphia. We have ample space in Fairmount Park for all the necessary buildings, and we can accommodate the crowd of strangers who will attend in a better manner than will be possible in any other place in the whole country.

Common Council yesterday agreed to the ordinance from the Select Branch providing for the experimental running of dummy engines on Market street, with the amendment that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company shall pay all damages incurred by the risk. It will certainly be a boon if the mule trains can be removed from Market street, and we think that the members of Councils are unnecessarily exercised about the danger of the dummy engines. There is very little doubt that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will be perfectly willing to assume all the risks of the experiment, and if the dummies come into use we doubt whether they will prove as dangerous as the mules, while they will be an improvement in every other respect.

—The *Pall Mall Gazette* says:—A story is told which may be commended to Parisian gentlemen as containing a valuable hint. Two Americans were dining with two ladies at a hotel in Baden Baden. A Russian Prince, who wished to pick a quarrel with them, purchased two bouquets, and sent them to the American ladies with his compliments. The Americans glanced pleasantly at the Russian, and sent him by the waiter who brought the flowers two napoleons. The offender was, it is added, so chagrined that he left the room. It is thus shown that people who have abandoned duelling may be by no means so defenseless against personal affronts as might be supposed.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see the Inside Pages.

The cost of Clothing at 818 and 820 Chesnut street is lower to-day than ever it has been before. For we must have room for our Importations already arriving. Buy Now!

JOHN WANAMAKER,
CHESNUT STREET
CLOTHING
ESTABLISHMENT,
818 AND 820
CHESNUT STREET.

No regard is paid to the cost of our stock in selling it just now; but at cost, or less than cost, we will sell till the last article is gone.

REV. ALBERT BARNES WILL PREACH Sunday Morning at 10½ o'clock, at FILBERT and SEVENTEENTH Streets, in aid of the "Industrial Home for Blind Women." 1 21 2t

A MEETING OF GREAT INTEREST is in progress at TRINITY M. E. CHURCH, EIGHTH Street above Race. Preaching THIS EVENING at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. J. T. GRACEY. Rev. GEO. W. SMILEY, D. D., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. All invited. 1 1*

YOUNG MÆNNERCHOR GRAND BAL MASQUE, BAL MASQUE, BAL MASQUE, AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC, THURSDAY EVENING, JANUARY 27, 1870. TICKETS FOR ONE GENTLEMAN AND ONE LADY, FIVE DOLLARS. For sale at Andre & Co.'s, No. 1104 Chesnut street; News Stand at the Continental Hotel; Hall of the Junger Maennerchor; J. P. Trau's Jewelry Store, Second and Coates streets; and Henry Naus' Store, No. 239 N. Eighth street. Also, Spectator's Tickets at 50 cents; and Ladies' Tickets at $1. 1 8 8 10 14 16 21 24 27

IRISH BARDS AND BALLADS.—By request of a large number of prominent citizens and friends of literature, CHARLES W. BROOKE, Esq., Will repeat his successful Lecture, IRISH BARDS AND BALLADS, AT CONCERT HALL, ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, JAN. 26. MADAME JOSEPHINE SCHIMPF Will also appear, to properly illustrate the melodies of the Irish Bards. Tickets, 50 and 75 cents, which may be procured at Boner's, Trumpler's, and Oarncross' Music Stores, McGrath's, Trenwith's and Peterson's Book Stores, and at Covert's Exchange, Continental Hotel. 1 21 fm3t

NATIONAL EXCHANGE BANK OF PHILADELPHIA. PHILADELPHIA, January 14, 1870. At the annual meeting of the stockholders of this Bank, held on the 11th inst., Benjamin Rowland, Jr., William H. Rhawn, Charles Richardson, William M. Seyfert, and Frederic A. Hoyt were duly elected Directors of this Bank. At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, BENJAMIN ROWLAND, Jr., was elected President, and WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-President. Arrangements have been made for consolidating and uniting this Bank with the NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, of Philadelphia; and for this purpose the NATIONAL EXCHANGE BANK will, as a separate association, go into liquidation at the close of business on the 15th inst., in accordance with a vote of the Stockholders and a resolution of the Board of Directors; and its assets, books, and accounts having been assigned to the National Bank of the Republic, they will be removed to its banking-house, at Nos. 809 and 811 CHESNUT Street, where the affairs of this Bank in liquidation will be conducted by the National Bank of the Republic, after the 15th inst. Checks drawn upon the National Exchange Bank against balances remaining to the credit of its depositors, after the 15th inst., will be paid at the National Bank of the Republic. The resignation of John W. Gilbough, as Cashier of this Bank, has been accepted, to take effect on and after the 15th inst. By order of the Board of Directors. B. ROWLAND, Jr., President. W. H. RHAWN, Vice-President. 1 15 6t

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC. PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 14, 1870. At an election held on the 11th instant, the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:—

William H. Rhawn,	William Hacker,
Alfred Day,	Charles L. Sharpless,
Howard Trinchman,	William B. Bement,
William M. Seyfert,	Nathan Hilles,
Charles Richardson,	Edward B. Orne,
J. Barlow Moorhead,	John Welsh, Jr.,
	Nathan Brooke.

And at a meeting of the Board, held this day, WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President. J. P. MUMFORD, Cashier. 1 15 6t

CORN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK. PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 18, 1870. At the annual election for the Directors of this Bank held on the 11th inst. the following gentlemen were unanimously elected to serve the ensuing year:—

Hon. A. G. Cattell.	S. T. Canby.
J. W. Torrey.	E. G. Knight.
H. Craig.	E. A. Soudor.
A. Whilldin.	D. Noblit, Jr.
J. F. Gross.	R. Erwin.
P. B. Mingle.	J. W. Bullock.
H. W. Catherwood.	

And at a meeting of the Board held this day, Hon. A. G. CATTELL, was unanimously re-elected President; J. W. TORREY, Esq., Vice-President, and H. P. SCHETKY, Cashier. 1 18 6t

ENFEEBLED AND DELICATE CONstitutions of both sexes, use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. It will give brisk and energetic feelings, and enable you to sleep well. 1 21

Caraud, Hoguet, Weber, Lutteroth, Plassan,
Escosura, Klein, Becker, Schaeffels, Brendel,

GREAT ART SALE.

On THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, January 20 and 21, at HASELTINE'S GALLERIES, No. 1125 CHESNUT Street, will be sold the entire collection of Mr. Charles F. Haseltine, owing to his going to Europe on business, together with a private collection to be sold without reserve. The largest and most important sale offered in Philadelphia for years.

Sale to commence at 7½ o'clock each evening.

R. SCOTT, Jr., Auctioneer.

Now on Exhibition day and evening, at No. 1125 Chesnut Street.

Haseltine, Amberg, Soyer, Loyeux, Arnold, Leray, Reimer, Toussaint, Fauvelet, Hamilton, Bensell, Hillemacher, Schuessele, Roszcewski, Nicholson, Sell,

Kuwassegg, Mackeldy, Baggio, Schuelton, Hamman, Kaehmerer, Chavet, Herbathoffer, A. Achenbach, Lambdin, Coomans, Irving, Goupil, Sonntag, Baumgartner, Herzog, Sonderman,

Peerus, Carolus, Lejeune, Verboeckhoven, Moulinet,
Accard, Faivre, Tour, Tait, Seignac,
Caudron, Ramsay, Hilgers, Jungheim, Dansaert.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

THE STAR COURSE OF LECTURES.

SECOND AND LAST DAY'S SALE BUT ONE OF SEASON TICKETS TO THE SECOND SERIES.

ORDER OF THE LECTURES.

WENDELL PHILLIPS, January 31. Subject—"The Questions of To-morrow."
PETROLEUM V. NASBY (D. R. LOCKE), February 3. Subject—"The Lords of Creation."
RALPH WALDO EMERSON, February 7. Subject—"Social Life in America."
REV. E. H. CHAPIN, D. D., February 10. Subject—"The Roll of Honor."
GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS, February 14. Subject—"Our National Folly—The Civil Service."
PROF. ROBERT E. ROGERS, February 28. Subject—"Chemical Forces in Nature and the Arts."
BAYARD TAYLOR, March 3. Subject—"Reform and Art."
JOHN G. SAXE, March 21. Subject—"French Folks at Home."
PROF. HENRY MORTON, March 24. Subject—"Solar Eclipses."
ANNA E. DICKINSON, April 7. Subject—"Down Brakes."

SCALE OF PRICES.—Admission to each Lecture, 50 cents; Reserved Seats to each Lecture, 75 cents; Reserved Tickets for the Series of Ten Lectures, $5.

The opening sale of reserved season tickets will commence on Thursday morning, January 20, at 9 o'clock, at GOULD'S, No. 923 CHESNUT Street, and will be continued until the end of the present week, after which no more season tickets will be sold.

The sale of reserved seats to ANY of the single lectures will begin on MONDAY MORNING, January 24. 1 20 tf

ANNIVERSARY OF THE MERCHANTS' FUND.—The Sixteenth Anniversary of the Merchants' Fund will be celebrated at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC, On WEDNESDAY EVENING, February 2, at 7½ o'clock. The annual report of the Board of Managers will be read, and addresses will be delivered by Hon. WILLIAM STRONG, Rev. J. L. WITHEROW, Hon. JAMES R. LUDLOW, GEORGE H. STUART, Esq. The orchestra will be under the direction of Mark Hassler. Cards of admission may be had gratuitously, by early application, at S. E. corner Third and Walnut streets, No. 110 North Delaware avenue, No. 616 Market street, No. 61 South Fourth street, or of either of the following committee:—
WILLIAM C. LUDWIG,
JAMES C. HAND,
A. J. DERRYBERRY,
THOMAS C. HAND,
JAMES B. McFARLAND,
Committee of Arrangements.
1 19 13t

HIGH SCHOOL ALUMNI. A Special Meeting of the Association will be held at the LECTURE ROOM of the High School building, on SATURDAY EVENING, January 29, 1870, on business of great importance. Members are earnestly invited to attend. By order of the Board of Managers. 1 20 3t

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 809 Chesnut street. PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 18, 1870. At an election held on the 10th inst., the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:—

Charles Richardson,	William M. Seyfert,
William H. Rhawn,	Robert Pearce,
John F. Smith,	George A. West,
Edward B. Orne,	John W. Everman,
John Kessler, Jr.,	Nathan Hilles,
Charles Stokes,	Mordecai Buzby.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, Charles Richardson was unanimously re-elected President. William H. Rhawn Vice President, and WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD Secretary. 1 20 3t

PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANY—Office, No. 234 SOUTH DELAWARE Avenue. PHILADELPHIA, January 19, 1870. The Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. upon the capital stock of the Company, clear of taxes, from the profits of the six months ending December 31, 1869, payable on and after February 1 proximo, when the transfer books will be reopened. J. PARKER NORRIS, Treasurer. 1 20 11t

CLOTHING.

Sensible Clothes FOR Sensible People AT Sensible Prices.

THE MOST SENSIBLE PRICES are the lowest. The lowest scale of prices for good Clothing at ROCKHILL & WILSON'S.

THE MOST SENSIBLE PEOPLE are the people who go to Rockhill & Wilson's to buy their clothing. No such Clothing in town as at ROCKHILL & WILSON'S.

THE MOST SENSIBLE CLOTHES are the clothes which are made of such choice materials, and with such perfection of finish, at the GREAT BROWN HALL of ROCKHILL & WILSON.

ALL THE SENSIBLE PEOPLE Are invited to come and buy SENSIBLY MADE CLOTHES AT COMMON SENSE PRICES, AT THE GREAT BROWN HALL OF ROCKHILL & WILSON, 603 and 605 CHESNUT Street, PHILADELPHIA.

BARGAINS IN CLOTHING.

GOOD BUSINESS SUITS.....$14, were $18
" " " .....$16 " $20
" " " .....$18 " $22
OVERCOATS.....$12 " $16

EVANS & LEACH, No. 628 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA. 12 30 2mrp

SEWING MACHINES.

WHEELER & WILSON'S LOCK-STITCH Family Sewing Machine. OVER 425,000 NOW IN USE. EXAMINE IT BEFORE BUYING ANY OTHER. Sold on Lease Plan $10 Per Month. PETERSON & CARPENTER, GENERAL AGENTS, No. 914 CHESNUT Street, PHILADELPHIA. 8 5 fmwf

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

ISSUED THIS DAY.

THE FEBRUARY NUMBER OF LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE,

WITH FOUR FULL-PAGE ILLUSTRATIONS.

CONTENTS.

I. THE VICAR OF BULLHAMPTON. A Novel. Part VIII. By Anthony Trollope.
II. THE BIRD. A Poem. By Sara T. Smith.
III. THE PENN FAMILY. By John Jay Smith.
IV. MATCH MAKING. By J. W. Watson.
V. UNDER FALSE COLORS. By Mrs. Lucy Hamilton Hooper.
VI. THE TWO FLAGS. A Poem. By Edward Renaud.
VII. HIGH LIFE, OR SKETCHES IN SWITZERLAND.
VIII. THE FREEDMAN AND HIS FUTURE. Part II. By George Fitzhugh.
IX. BEYOND THE BREAKERS. A Novel. Concluded. By Hon. Robert Dale Owen.
X. OUR GEOGRAPHICAL SPONSORS. By W. W. Crane.
XI. AN EXTRAORDINARY EPISODE. By R. Lewis.
XII. THE REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMISSIONER.
XIII. EDWIN M. STANTON—Secret History of Lincoln's Cabinet.
XIV. OUR MONTHLY GOSSIP.
XV. LITERATURE OF THE DAY.

For sale at all the Book and News Stores.

TERMS.—Yearly subscription, $4. Single number, 35 cents. CLUB RATES.—Two copies, $7; Five copies, $16; Ten copies, $30. Lippincott's Magazine, with Sunday Magazine, $5 50; with Good Words for the Young, $5 50; with Good Words, $5 75. SPECIMEN NUMBER, with Premium List, sent to any address on the receipt of Twenty-five cents. Address J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO., Publishers, 1 19 w3t Nos. 715 and 717 MARKET St., Philada.

THE American Sunday-School Union's PERIODICALS,

REV. RICHARD NEWTON, D. D., EDITOR.

THE SUNDAY-SCHOOL WORLD, for Sunday-School Teachers, Bible Classes, Parents, and all interested in the religious training of the young. The volume for 1870 will contain a new course of Sermons for Children, by the Editor, on "NATURE'S WONDERS," and a new series of Lessons on the "LIFE OF CHRIST," with notes and illustrations. It will also, during the year, contain Editorial Correspondence from abroad. It is published monthly, 16 pages quarto, at the low rate of FIFTY CENTS PER ANNUM.

THE CHILD'S WORLD, a beautifully illustrated paper for children and youth, published twice a month, at the low rate of 24 cents a copy, per annum, when ten copies or more are sent to one address; and it can be had monthly, complete as thus issued, at one half the above rates. Postage, in all cases, payable at the office where received. This paper also will contain letters to the children from the Editor while abroad.

Catalogues of the Society's publications, and sample copies of its periodicals, furnished gratuitously, on application at the Depository of the AMERICAN SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION, 1122 Chesnut Street, Philadelphia. 12 31 fmwlm

ALL THE NEW BOOKS For sale at Wholesale Prices by PORTER & COATES, Publishers and Booksellers, No. 822 CHESNUT STREET, Marble Building, adjoining the Continental.

Our New and Elegant ART GALLERY Is now open with the finest collection of PAINTINGS, CHROMOS and ENGRAVINGS in the city. 2 2mwf3p

EDUCATIONAL.

H. Y. LAUDERBACH'S CLASSICAL, SCIENTIFIC, AND COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS, No. 108 S. TENTH Street. Thorough preparation for Business or College. Special attention given to Practical Mathematics, Surveying, Civil Engineering, etc. A first-class Primary Department. (1 19 1m Circulars at Mr. Warburton's, No. 430 Chesnut street.

H. P. GREGORY, A. M., CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, No. 1108 MARKET Street. (1 17 1m*

THE FINE ARTS.

C. F. HASELTINE'S Galleries of the Arts, No. 1125 CHESNUT STREET.

THE AUTOTYPES AND LANDSCAPES HAVE ARRIVED. 11 10rp

NEW-YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Jan. 21, 1870.

Prince Arthur.

You will anticipate that the first words I have to say to you to-day will be with respect to Prince Arthur, who by the time this letter reaches you will probably be in the apartments engaged for him at the Brevoort House. I can imagine what a rush has been made thither for rooms; I can appreciate the blind fatuity with which rooms in that neighborhood, to let with or without board, have been snapped up by those in quest of accommodations. He is not the Prince of Wales, indeed, but he is a chip off the same block; his complexion shows the same latent tints of roast beef and bitter beer which are capable of being detected in the countenance of his virtuous and irreproachable brother. As far as eyes and hands go, a prince ought to have the manual plurality of Briareus, and the visual amplification of Argus, compressed in intensity in the single pair which nature has seen fit to endow him with; for in this country particularly, he has a hundredfold harder work to undergo than he would have "at 'ome." Has it never been your misfortune to meet a person who has "met" a prince?" Do you remember the *naif* (?) pertinacity with which his royal highness was dragged into every species of narrative and made to figure as a rich background against which the speaker egotistically wreathed himself? And then think what a digestion a prince—one who deserves the name, at least—is required to have! Not only *one* good digestion, but several, I should imagine, would be required to wait upon *his* appetite. Think of the endless career of state dinners that must be sat down to, and the enormous quantity of dances that must be danced with partners whom, etiquette aside, you detest, or would were you a prince. Think of the fat mayoresses you would be obliged to embrace, the stupid ambassadresses that you must perforce be civil to. I destiny like this is the kind of divinity that doth hedge a king—and consequently a prince—it is an arbitrary tyrant that one can never feel much liking or respect for. The "pesky" etiquette that haunts royalty is a sort of imperial Frankenstein, and will sooner or later be the death of the rash creator who evoked it.

To come to facts, however, the present stay of the Prince here will be very short. To-morrow he goes to Washington, where he remains until the latter part of next week. Then he returns here, when Gotham proposes to show him what it can do in the way of balls and banquets.

But, after all, what is there new that Society can purvey for this youthful Solomon?

There is one thing. It can furnish him with the new pleasure of being let alone.

It can refuse to spread itself upon the latest style in cards, and treat a stripling who happens to be related to the heir to the British throne with the polite immunity to come and go that it shows to a distinguished but untitled stranger.

It can refuse to believe that there is any inherent archangelhocd in royalty; it can desist from rivalry for the paltry distinction of clasping a royal hand, or being whisked by the whiz of a princely coat-tail, and learn to do homage to that natural nobility which is without titles and beyond them.

Hush-a-by Literature.

A magazine for babies has been started in Boston, and report says that a similar magazine is shortly to put forth its first number in this city. It is to be divided into two departments, the first for the weaned and the second for the unweaned. Mrs. Winslow is to be proprietress and editress-in-chief, and the happy title of *The Soothing Syrup* has been selected. I heard that the type was to be set by machinery, but I incline to the belief that it will be set the way some of its readers will be raised—by hand. I have seen the advance sheets of the first number of the Boston pap-boat. It bears this motto on its title-page:—

"Patty-cake, patty-cake, baker's man,
Ges I will massy as fassy I can,
Hickey, and pickey, and marky with T,
And tossy in oven for baby and me."

The New Hotel.

Every wanderer up Broadway sees from a great distance off the upper stories of the new hotel, the Lafarge House, that adorns that thoroughfare near Bleecker street. It is indeed a most imposing structure. Two or three stories have been added to the original hotel, until it is now of an average height of eight stories. Who are going to sleep up in them, I wonder? They look fairily frail, and though the terms will only be three dollars per day, the question whether the privilege of being burnt to cinders at that inaccessible point is worth the money, is the question that inevitably occurs. *I* think not; but perhaps my prejudices in favor of self-preservation are at fault.

A Ghost Story.

I warn all who read this title that no madman or murderer turns up to explain all in the last paragraph. Such vulgar materials are not for me. No. The question was one of how much damages should be claimed for the plaintiff, Mr. Sylvester, the proprietor of an entertainment called the "Enchanted Canopy." Mr. Sylvester is an illusionist who deals in ghosts, and other vermin of that description. If these vermin are trodden upon—as they appear to have been in the case of Messrs. Jarrett & Palmer, against whom he brings indictment—they, of course, turn and sting, as all well-conducted worms have done from time immemorial. It appears that Jarrett & Palmer made an arrangement with Sylvester by which he was to receive so much money for thirty representations of his "Enchanted Canopy," to be distributed over a space of three months. Instead of this he only gave three, and the reason he only gave three was that he had no "properties" to place the illusions on the stage with. He alleges that all he engaged to give was personal services and brains—such as he had. *They* allege that he engaged to give much more, namely, the "properties," without which the ghost would not come to time. Sylvester's counsel argued that he could no more be expected to furnish "properties" than Mr. Fechter could be expected to carry the scenery of *Ruy Blas* and *The Duke's Motto* along with his wardrobe; and he argued the case so well that Sylvester was decreed, by verdict, $200 in gold.

ALI BABA.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

AT THE CHESNUT Mrs. M. Pyne Galton will have a benefit this evening, when *A Marriage by Lanterns* and *The Prima Donna of a Night* will be presented.

There will be a matinee to-morrow.

On Monday the operetta of *The Little Duchess* will be produced.

AT THE WALNUT the military drama of *Nit Guilty*, with its great battle scene, will be performed this evening.

A matinee to-morrow.

AT THE ARCH the drama of *Little Em'ly* will be repeated this evening.

AT DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE a popular programme of minstrelsy will be offered this evening.

AT THE ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE a variety of attractions will be presented for the entertainment of the public this evening.

SIGNOR BLITZ and his son will give an exhibition of magical wonders at the Assembly Building this evening.

A matinee to-morrow.

THE SCHULTZ-HASSLER ORCHESTRA will perform at Musical Fund Hall to-morrow afternoon at four o'clock.

CITY ITEMS.

YOU CAN BUY
BETTER
AND
CHEAPER
CLOTHING
OF
BENNETT & CO.,
THAN
ANYWHERE ELSE.

No matter what pretext may be assigned for sacrificing goods, we will sell lower than the lowest.

REMEMBER THE PLACE,
No. 618 MARKET STREET,
No. 618 MARKET STREET,
HALF-WAY BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH.
HALF-WAY BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH.

DON'T TRIFLE WITH A BAD COUGH OR COLD, when a remedy as sure, prompt, and thorough as JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT can be readily obtained. Sold everywhere.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 S. Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine Jewelry and Silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article, furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American Western Watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

DRY FEET.—The most effectual way of guarding one's health is to keep the feet dry, and that can only be done by the use of India Rubber Overshoes, and as the inclement season is upon us, we would advise our readers to any none but the best quality, which can only be had at GOODYEAR'S Headquarters, No. 308 Chesnut street, south side, Philadelphia.

SINGER'S FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,
Ten dollars cash.
Balance in monthly instalments.
O. F. DAVIS, No. 810 Chesnut street.

RUBBER OVERSHOES AND BOOTS for Men, Women, and Children, can be had at retail at the very lowest prices. Goodyear's manufacture, old stand, No. 308 Chesnut street, lower side.

HALLET, DAVIS & Co.'s Grand and Square Pianos are not only perfection in every particular, but they are lower in prices than before the war. Warerooms, No. 927 Chesnut street.

SILK TWIST AND COTTON AND LINEN THREADS, at wholesale prices, at No. 704 Chesnut street.

CLOTHING at gold cost for currency at Charles Stokes', No. 324 Chesnut street.

REBUILDING OUR STORE.

Rebuilding Our Store.
Rebuilding Our Store.
Rebuilding Our Store.

Want to sell the Stock.
Want to sell the Stock.
Want to sell the Stock.
Want to sell the Stock.

See our Overcoats at $7·50.
See our Overcoats at 8·00.
See our Overcoats at 8·50.
See our Overcoats at 9·00.
See our Overcoats at 9·50.
See our Overcoats at 10.00.
See our Overcoats at 10·50.
See our Overcoats at 11·00.
See our Overcoats at 11·75.
See our Overcoats at 12·50.
See our Overcoats at 13·50.
See our Overcoats at 15·00.
See our Overcoats at 16·00.
See our Overcoats at 17·00.
See our Overcoats at 18·00.
See our Overcoats at 19·00.
See our Overcoats at 20·00.
See our Overcoats at 21·00.
See our Overcoats at 22·50.
See our Overcoats at 24·00.
See our Overcoats at 25·00.
See our Overcoats at 27·50.

All kinds of Gents', Youths', and Boys' Garments in proportion.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL,
Largest Clothing House,
S. E. corner Sixth and Market streets.

MARRIED.

GAMBLE—BRINTZINGHOFFER.—On Thursday morning, January 20, 1870, at the First Reformed Church, by the Rev. Thomas X. Orr, Mr. HARRY W. GAMBLE to Miss KATE BRINTZINGHOFFER, both of Philadelphia.

HARCOURT—FARRELL.—On the 18th instant, by the Rev. Herman Duhring, Mr. CHARLES HARCOURT, of London, England, to Miss MARY J. FARRELL, of Danbury, Conn.

DIED.

CARPENTER.—On the 19th instant, VIRGINIA ROSALIA, daughter of D. L. and Virginia R. Carpenter, aged 2 years and 1 month and 15 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her grandparents, No. 1545 Park avenue, on Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

KARP.—On the 20th instant, CHARLES G. KARP, in the 28th year of his age.

Funeral from his late residence, No. 113 N. Fifteenth street, on Monday, the 24th instant, at 11 o'clock A. M. Interment at Laurel Hill.

JAMES.—In West Chester, on the 19th instant, of consumption, SIBYLLA E., wife of William L. James, in the 30th year of her age.

Funeral from the residence of her husband, No. 40 West Market street, West Chester, on Saturday, the 22d instant, at 2 o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends are invited to attend, without further notice.

SMITH.—At Jarrettown, January 18, 1870, THOMAS L. SMITH, son of Benjamin Smith, in the 25th year of his age.

The friends and these of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, on Saturday morning, January 22, at 2 o'clock. Carriages will meet the 8 o'clock train at Fort Washington Station, N. P. R. R.

TIPPIN.—On the 19th instant, HARRY BECKLER, the son of Thomas and Emma Tippin, aged 2 years 3 months and 3 weeks.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his grandfather, John Maxwell, at Spring Mill, Whitemarsh township, on Sunday, at 1 o'clock. The funeral to proceed to the Barren Hill Cemetery.

TURNER.—On the morning of the 20th instant, WILLIE STANTON, only son of Dr. Charles P. and Julia M. Turner, in the 8th year of his age.

WARD.—On the morning of the 19th instant, ANNA MARIA, eldest daughter of Margaret and the late John Ward.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her mother, No. 109 S. Twentieth street, on Saturday morning at 9 o'clock.

MOURNING DRY GOODS.

BESSON & SON, NO. 918 CHESNUT STREET, RECEIVED TO-DAY

5 CASES WHITE GROUND SPRING CHINTZES, 12½ CENTS.
1 CASE BLACK AND WHITE CHINTZES, 12½ CENTS.
1 CASE BLACK AND WHITE DELAINES, 22 CENTS.
1 CASE BLACK AND PURPLE DELAINES, 22 CENTS.
1 CASE BLACK ORIENTAL LUSTRE, 25 CENTS.
1 CASE GROS GRAIN SILKS, $1·62½.
2 CASES LYONS GROS GRAIN SILKS, $1·75 AND $2.
1 CASE ENGLISH CRAPE VEILS, LARGEST SIZE.
1 CASE BLACK ALL-WOOL POPLINS, 75 CENTS.
1 CASE BLACK ALL-WOOL TAMISES, 87½ CENTS.
1 CASE BLACK CORDED EDGE RIBBONS, ALL WIDTHS.
1 CASE BLACK MIXED WATER-PROOF CLOTHS, $1·25 AND $1·75.

1 21 3t5p

CRAPE DEPARTMENT.—NOW IN STORE,
EVERY QUALITY OF
ENGLISH TRIMMING CRAPES,
ENGLISH VEIL CRAPES,
ALSO,
ENGLISH CRAPE VEILS
OF EVERY QUALITY AND SIZE
MANUFACTURED.
BESSON & SON
MOURNING DRY GOODS HOUSE,
No. 918 CHESNUT STREET. 1 18 t5p

WEDDING AND ENGAGEMENT RINGS, of solid 18-karat fine gold. QUALITY WARRANTED. A full assortment of sizes always on hand.
FARR & BROTHER, Makers,
3 24wfm No. 324 CHESNUT Street, below Fourth.

COAL.

PERCIVAL E. BELL. HEWSON NEAFIE.
PERCIVAL E. BELL & CO.,
DEALERS IN
Lehigh and Schuylkill Coal,
DEPOT, No. 1826 North NINTH Street,
West Side, below Master.
1 7½ Branch Office, No. 407 RICHMOND Street.

W. H. TAGGART,
COAL DEALER,
COAL OF THE BEST QUALITY, PREPARED EXPRESSLY FOR FAMILY USE.
1208, 1210 and 1212 WASHINGTON AV.,
12 1 3m Between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets.

COAL! COAL! COAL!
The place to buy is at
MITCHELL'S COAL DEPOT,
Corner of NINTH and GIRARD Avenue.
BEST QUALITY WHITE ASH.
Egg and Stove..... $7 per ton
Large Nut..... 6 "
Regie Vein Nut..... 6·50 "
Delivered to any part of the city. 12 23 3m

PURE LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL FAMILY, FACTORY, AND BITUMINOUS COALS.
Large stock always on hand.
Southeast corner THIRTEENTH and WILLOW Streets
12 18 4m W. W. & G. D. HAINES.

KEPNER & STREET
No. 1418 N. EIGHTH STREET,
ARE SELLING COAL LOWER
THAN ANY YARD IN THE CITY,
FOR CASH. 12 31 1m

GREAT REDUCTION IN COAL.—
Splendid Stove..... $7
Nut, per ton..... $6
WILLIAM HENRY,
1 5 1m S. W. cor. NINTH and GIRARD Avenue.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE,
ON ACCOMMODATING TERMS,
THE LEASE AND PERMANENT FIXTURES OF THE FLOUR STORE,
No. 1230 MARKET STREET.
Apply on the premises to
12 20 4p J. EDWARD ADDICKS.

HANDSOME NEW DWELLING, WEST Spruce Street, No. 2107, four-story (French roof) well built, for owner's use.
This is just the kind of a residence many want, being roomy and not extra large.
Terms will be made accommodating to purchaser.
JOHN WANAMAKER,
12 11 SIXTH and MARKET

FOR SALE—VERY HANDSOME BROWN-STONE RESIDENCE, No. 1813 WALNUT Street, opposite Rittenhouse Square. House replete with modern conveniences. Lot 26 feet front by 235 feet deep to Sansom street. Apply to
LEWIS H. REDNER,
1 19 2t No. 731 WALNUT Street.

TO RENT.

TO LET—THE STORE PROPERTY No. 722 Chesnut street, twenty-five feet front, one hundred and forty-five feet deep to Bennett street. Back buildings five stories high. Possession May 1, 1870. Address THOMAS S. FLETCHER,
12 10tf Delanco, N. J.

A LARGE STORE ON CHESNUT Street, above Seventh, south side, in a splendid condition, to rent. Immediate possession if desired. Address T. B. K., Philadelphia "Inquirer" Office. 1 18 12t

STEAM POWER WITH LARGE ROOMS TO let, northeast corner Twenty-second and Wo 1 17 6t

HARDING'S EDITIONS
OF
THE HOLY BIBLE.

FAMILY, PULPIT, AND PHOTOGRAPH BIBLES,
FOR
WEDDING AND BIRTHDAY PRESENTS.
ALSO, PRESENTATION BIBLES FOR
CHURCHES,
CLERGYMEN,
SOCIETIES AND
TEACHERS, ETC.

New and superb assortment, bound in Rich Levant Turkey Morocco, Paneled and Ornamental Designs, equal to the London and Oxford editions, at less than half their prices.

No. 326 CHESNUT Street.

STRENGTH, BEAUTY, CHEAPNESS COMBINED!
HARDING'S PATENT CHAIN-BACK
PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS.

For Wedding, Holiday, or Birthday Presents, these Albums are particularly adapted.

The book trade and dealers in fancy articles will find the most extensive assortment of Photograph Albums in the country, and superior to any heretofore made. For great strength, durability, and cheapness, Harding's Patent Chain-back Albums are unrivalled. Purchasers will find it greatly to their advantage to examine these new lines of goods before making up their orders for stock.

Also, a large and splendid assortment of new styles of Photograph Albums made in the usual manner.

No. 326 CHESNUT Street,
1 17 Philadelphia.

TO ALL WANTING FARMS IN A LOCALity Exempt from Fevers and Lung Complaints.—To Farmers, Horticulturists, Mechanics, Capitalists, Gentlemen of Leisure, Invalids, and all wanting a homestead in a climate of unsurpassed salubrity, exempt from the rigors of a Northern winter, and in close connection with the commercial centres of the South. Few if any sections offer such a combination of inducements as the town of Aiken, S. C., and its vicinity for a desirable and permanent home. A pamphlet of 84 pages now ready, containing a description of the climate, soils, and the nature of the products in the vicinity of Aiken, especially fruit, cereals, cotton, corn, vegetables, etc., including extracts from letters of distinguished visitors, correspondents, action of town councils inviting emigrants, etc., to which is added a descriptive list of property for sale, including improved farms, orchards, vineyards, water powers, kaolin deposits, unimproved lands, and town residences. For sale by E. J. C. WOOD, Real Estate Agent, Aiken, S. C. The book will be sent by mail on receipt of price, 50 cents. Address J. C. DERBY, Publisher, P. O. Box No. 1439, New York, until 1st of February, after that date at Aiken, S. C. 1 17 3m

FINANCIAL.

FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND.
Seven Per Cent. Gold Bonds
OF THE
Fredericksburg and Gordonsville Railroad Company of Virginia.
Principal and Interest Payable in Coin, Free of United States Government Tax.

These Bonds are secured by a First and only Mortgage made to

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New York, as Trustees for the Bondholders.

The Mortgage covers the entire road, Right of Way Franchises, Rolling Stock, Equipments, Lands and Property, real and personal, now belonging or which may hereafter belong to the Company. A SINKING FUND is also provided, which will reduce the principal of the debt TWO-THIRDS of the entire amount in *advance of the maturity of the Bonds.*

The Road is 82 miles long, connecting Fredericksburg via Orange Court House, with Charlottesville, which is the point of junction of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad to the Ohio river, and the extension of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad to Lynchburg. It forms the shortest connecting link in the system of roads leading to the entire South, Southwest and West to the Pacific Ocean. It passes through a rich section of the Shenandoah Valley, the local traffic of which alone will support the Road, and it must command an abundant share of through trade from the fact of its being a

SHORT CUT TO TIDE WATER ON THE POTOMAC AT THE FARTHEST INLAND POINT WHERE DEEP WATER FOR HEAVY SHIPPING CAN BE FOUND ON THE WHOLE LENGTH OF THE ATLANTIC COAST.

From Charlottesville to Tidewater by this route the distance is 40 miles less than via Alexandria; 65 miles less than via Richmond and West Point; 124 miles less than via Norfolk.

A limited amount of these bonds are offered at 93½, and interest from November 4, in currency.

From an examination in person, and also by competent counsel, of all the papers and documents relating to this loan, we are enabled to pronounce them entirely correct and satisfactory; we have also had the work and property of the company examined by our own agents, whose reports agree with those made by the officers of the company, and we therefore recommend these bonds, the issue of which is limited to $16,000 per mile of complete and equipped road, AS A FIRST-CLASS SECURITY IN EVERY PARTICULAR, and as a most desirable investment, giving a large increase of income over investments in any description of Government bonds.

TANNER & CO., Bankers,
No. 49 WALL Street, New York.

Pamphlets, maps, and information furnished.

Government bonds and other marketable securities will be converted without commission to parties investing in these bonds, and the highest market price allowed for gold and other coupons in exchange.

SAMUEL WORK, Banker,
1 10 No. 25 South THIRD Street.

BANKING HOUSE
OF
JAY COOKE & CO.,
Nos. 112 and 114 S. THIRD St.,
PHILADELPHIA.

Dealers in Government Securities

Old 5-20s Wanted in Exchange for New.

A Liberal Difference allowed.

Compound Interest Notes Wanted.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

COLLECTIONS MADE. STOCKS bought and sold on Commission.

Special business accommodations reserved for ladies.

We will receive applications for Policies of Life Insurance in the National Life Insurance Company of the United States. Full information given at our office. 1 1 3m

DREXEL & CO.,
No. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
American and Foreign
BANKERS,

ISSUE DRAFTS AND CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT available on presentation in any part of Europe.

Travellers can make all their financial arrangements through us, and we will collect their interest and dividends without charge.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & Co., New York. | DREXEL, HARJES & Co., Paris. [3 1

ELLIOTT & DUNN,
BANKERS,
No. 109 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

DEALERS IN ALL GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD BILLS, ETC.

DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND ISSUE COMMERCIAL LETTERS OF CREDIT ON THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

ISSUE TRAVELLERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT ON LONDON AND PARIS, available throughout Europe.

Will collect all Coupons and Interest free of charge for parties making their financial arrangements with us. 4 26

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GLENDINNING, DAVIS & AMORY,
No. 17 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Buying and selling Stocks, Bonds, and Gold on Commission a Specialty.

Philadelphia house connected by telegraph with the Stock Boards and Gold Room of New York. [12 2

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CITY WARRANTS
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DE HAVEN & BRO.,
No. 40 South THIRD Street,
6 13 PHILADELPHIA.

JOHN S. RUSHTON & CO.,
No. 50 SOUTH THIRD STREET.
JANUARY COUPONS WANTED.
CITY WARRANTS
1 5 8m BOUGHT AND SOLD.

P. S. PETERSON & CO.,
Stock and Exchange Brokers,
NO. 39 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
Members of the New York and Philadelphia and Gold Boards.
STOCKS, BONDS, Etc., bought and sold on commission only at either city 1 26

CITY WARRANTS
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C. T. YERKES, Jr., & CO.
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PHILADELPHIA

D. C. WHARTON SMITH & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 121 SOUTH THIRD STREET.
Successors to Smith, Randolph & Co.
Every branch of the business will have prompt attention as heretofore.
Quotations of Stocks, Governments, and Gold constantly received from New York by *private wire*, from our friends, Edmund D. Randolph & Co. 1 24

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1124 CHESNUT STREET.
American, Swiss and English
WATCHES
AT
CLARK & BIDDLE'S,
Special Agents in Philadelphia for
AMERICAN WATCHES,
Made by E. Howard & Co., Boston. [1 12 wfm

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TO THE WORKING CLASS.—We are now prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at home, the whole of the time or for the spare moments. Business new, light, and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50c. to $5 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting their whole time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this notice may send their address, and test the business, we make this unparalleled offer:—To such as are not well satisfied, we will send $1 to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, a valuable sample, which will do to commence work on, and a copy of *The People's Literary Companion*—one of the largest and best family newspapers published—all sent free by mail. Reader, if you want permanent, profitable work, address E. C. ALLEN & CO., Augusta, Maine. 1 16 3m

HATS AND CAPS.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILated and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in a the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street next door to the Post Office. 11 19 rp6

RODGERS & WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET-KNIVES, Pearl and Stag handles, and beautiful finish; Rodgers', and Wade & Butcher's Razors, and the celebrated Isocultre Razor; Ladies' Scissors, in cases, of the finest quality; Rodgers' Table Cutlery, Carvers and Forks, Razor Strops, Cork Screws, Etc. Ear instruments, to assist the hearing, of the most approved construction, at P. MADEIRA'S,
1 20 No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut.

LEDDY'S,
NINTH AND SANSOM STREETS.
The undersigned takes pleasure in informing his numerous friends, and the public generally, that he is once more to be found at his old establishment, and trusts a continuance of their former patronage. The past character of the house will be a sufficient guarantee for the future.
1 12 wfmtu s JAMES M. LEDDY.

INSURANCE.

FRANKLIN
Fire Insurance Company
OF
PHILADELPHIA.
1829. Charter Perpetual. 1870.

Capital..... $400,000·00
Assets..... $2,825,731·67

Statement of the Assets of the Company on January 1, 1870.

Published in conformity with the provisions of the Sixth section of the act of Assembly of April 5, 1869

MORTGAGES.
On property valued at over $5,500,000, being First Mortgages on Real Estate in the city and county of Philadelphia, except $30,011·17 in the neighboring counties..... $3,547,939·00

LOANS.
Temporary Loans on Stocks as collateral security (valued at $89,350)..... 85,185·00

STOCKS.
$40,000 U. S. 10-40 Registered Bonds.
$25,000 Philadelphia City Loans, not taxable.....
$6,000 Pennsylvania State Six per cent. Loan, May, 1861.....
$5,000 North Penna. R. R. Bonds, 6s.....
$1,000 North Penna. R. R. Bonds, 7s.....
$5,000 Lehigh Valley R. R. Co.'s First Mortgage Bonds.....
21 shares Franklin Fire Insurance Company of Philadelphia.....
13 shares Insurance Company of the State of Pennsylvania.....
150 shares Insurance Company of North America.....
200 shares Bank of Kentucky.....
17 shares Northern Bank of Kentucky.....
100 shares Commercial National Bank.....
599 shares Penna. Railroad Company.....
200 shares Southwark Railroad Company.....
16 shares Continental Hotel Company.....
$189 Philadelphia City Warrants.....
Total Market Value..... $194,367·50
Cost..... 154,788·24
NOTES AND BILLS RECEIVABLE..... 2,835·00
REVENUE STAMPS..... 61·14
REINSURANCE DEPOSIT PREMIUMS 2,869·00
CASH ON HAND..... $30,361·62
" in hands of Agents..... 22,536·01
TOTAL CASH..... 52,897·63
$2,736,158·41

STOCKS.
Market Price..... $194,367·50
Cost, as above..... 154,788·24
Advance in Value..... 39,579·26
TOTAL..... $2,825,731·67

LOSSES BY FIRE.
LOSSES PAID during the year 1869..... $144,908·49

DIRECTORS.
ALFRED G. BAKER, SAMUEL GRANT, GEO. W. RICHARDS, ISAAC LEA, GEORGE FALES, ALFRED FITLER, THOMAS SPARKS, WM. S. GRANT, THOMAS S. ELLIS, GUSTAVUS S. BENSON.

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GEORGE FALES, VICE-PRESIDENT.
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THEODORE M. REGER, ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
1 19 wfm3t

DRY GOODS.
MILLIKEN'S
LINEN STORES.
OLD STORE.
No. 828 ARCH STREET.
NEW STORE,
No. 1128 CHESNUT Street.

NEW DEPARTMENT—BED CLOTHING.
BEST BLANKETS, fresh from the mills.
MARSEILLES BED QUILTS.
HONEYCOMB QUILTS, all sizes.
ALLENDALE AND LANCASTER QUILTS.
LINEN SHEETINGS, all widths.
COTTON SHEETINGS, all widths.
PILLOW CASINGS.

We bid for a large trade in BED CLOTHING, by selling reliable goods at the lowest prices. 8 21 mwf

MRS. R. DILLON, NO. 323 AND 331 SOUTH Street, has a large assortment of fine Millinery for Ladies and Misses, Ribbons, Satins, Silks, Velvets and Velveteens, Crapes, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, Sash Ribbons, Ornaments, Mourning Millinery, Crape Veils, etc. 1 4 f

ZEPHYRS AND GERMANTOWN WOOLS, Stocking Yarns of all kinds; Tidy, Crochet, and Mending Cotton, wholesale and retail, at Factory, No. 1024 LOMBARD Street. 11 23 3m

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING RELINquished the Heating of Buildings by Steam or Water, it will be continued by
WILLIAM H. WISTAR,
lately superintending that department of their business, whom they recommend to their friends.
Nov. 18, 1869. MORRIS, TASKER & CO.

WISTAR & BOULTON,
No. 227 SOUTH FIFTH STREET.
HEATING BY
STEAM OR HOT WATER.
PLANS OF PIPE CUT TO ORDER.
LAUNDRIES AND CULINARY APPARATUS FITTED UP 10 23 3m5p

GREAT SOUTHERN MAIL ROUTE.
ONLY ALL RAIL LINE TO
NEW ORLEANS, MEMPHIS, NASHVILLE, ATLANTA, AUGUSTA, MONTGOMERY, MOBILE, MACON, RICHMOND, WELDON, WILMINGTON, CHARLESTON, SAVANNAH, and all principal points SOUTH and SOUTHWEST. Tickets for sale, baggage checked through to destination, and all information furnished at
731 CHESNUT Street,
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8 4 thstu3p6 E. S. EARLEY.

THE FEBRUARY MAGAZINES.

"THE ATLANTIC."

Turner & Co. send us the February number of the *Atlantic*, which has the following table of contents:—

"Joseph and his Friend," II; "Rhyme Slayeth Shame;" "The Pressure upon Congress;" "Quaff;" "Winter Woods;" "The Value of Accident;" "Father Meriel's Bell;" "Risk;" "The Street-Cries of New York;" "Among the Isles of Shoals," III; "The Way to Sing;" "Life in the Brick Moon;" "Wo Lee, and his Kinsfolk;" "Edwin M. Stanton;" "Reviews and Literary Notices."

From the paper entitled "The Pressure upon Congress," we quote as follows:—

A good deal of precious time is consumed by Congress in misgoverning the District of Columbia, or in doing just enough to prevent the people of the District from governing themselves. Who invented the District of Columbia? Why a District of Columbia? It is a joke in Washington, that for sixty-five years, Congress voted fifteen hundred dollars every session for the salary of the "keeper of the crypt," because no member had the moral courage to confess his ignorance of the meaning of the word. The jokers say that many members thought it was some mysterious object, like the mace, without which Congress would not be Congress. Certain it is that the money was voted without question every year, until in 1868 the item caught the eye of General Butler, and he asked members of the Committee on Appropriations what it meant. No one being able to tell him, he went down forthwith into the crypt of the Capitol in search of its "keeper." No such officer was known in those subterranean regions. After a prolonged inqury, he discovered that soon after the death of General Washington, when it was expected that his remains would be deposited in the crypt under the dome, Congress created the office in question, for the better protection of the sacred vault. Mrs. Washington refusing her consent, the crypt remained vacant; but the office was not abolished, and the appropriation passed unchallenged until General Butler made his inquiry, when it was stricken out. Is not our District of Columbia a similar case? The district is instilled into the tender mind of infancy, and we have all taken it for granted. But what need is there of depriving a portion of the American people of part of their rights, or of compelling them to travel across a continent to vote? Why use an apparatus so costly, complicated, and cumbersome as the Congress of the United States to get a little paving done in Pennsylvania avenue, or some soup given out to a few hundred hungry negroes? Do California and Oregon send members across the continent to attend to the lamp-posts of a country town? Are honorable gentlemen to travel all the way from the extremity of Florida or the farthest confines of Texas to order some new boards to be nailed down on the Long Bridge?

Unable to answer such questions as these, or get them answered, I thought that possibly there might be some military advantage arising from the system, which would serve as an offset to its manifest inconveniences. But the jurisdiction of Congress did not prevent officers of a hostile army from walking into the White House one very warm day in the summer of 1814, and eating Mrs. Madison's excellent dinner, while the soldiers under their command were ravaging the town and burning the Capitol. Nor was it the authority of Congress that kept the Confederate army on the other side of the Potomac after the battle of Bull Run. No harm appears to have come from giving back to Virginia the forty square miles which she contributed to the original hundred; and I cannot think of any evil or any inconvenience that would result if Congress were to restore to Maryland her sixty, and pay taxes on the property of the United States, like any other guardian or trustee.

This is a matter of much importance, because there seems to be some danger of the Government's repeating the stupendous folly of creating a Federal city. No less distinguished a person than General Sherman appears to take it for granted that there is some necessity for the Government to be sovereign in a little principality around the public edifices. "In my opinion," he lately wrote, "if the capital is changed from Washington to the West, a new place will be chosen on the Mississippi river, several hundred miles above St. Louis. * * * * I have interests in St. Louis, and if allowed to vote on this question, I would vote against surrendering St. Louis city and county, with its vast commercial and manufacturing interests, to the exclusive jurisdiction of a Congress that would take these interests subordinate to the mere political uses of a Federal capital. Nor would any National Congress make the capital where it had not exclusive and absolute jurisdiction for its own protection and that of the employes of the Government. Therefore, if the capital be moved at all, it must go to a place willing to surrender its former character and become a second Washington City."

This is an appalling prospect for posterity—a second Washington City! I could wish that General Sherman had given some reasons for his assumption; for while the good resulting from the jurisdiction of Congress is not apparent, the evils are manifest. The arriving stranger, who usually has the pain of riding a mile or two on Pennsylvania avenue, naturally asks why that celebrated street is so ill paved, so dusty, so ill lighted. It is one of the widest streets in the world; and as it runs two miles without a bend and without a hill, the winds rushing along it from the distant gap in the mountains raise clouds of dust that are wonderful to behold and terrible to encounter. At other times the street is so muddy that people call a carriage to take them across. In the evening the whole city is dim, dismal, and dangerous from the short supply of gas. Ladies who intend to give a party endeavor to select an evening when there will be no evening session; because when the Capitol is lighted the gasworks are so overtasked that every drawing-room in the city is dull. The dilapidation of the bridges, the neglected appearance of the public squares, the general shabbiness and sprawling incompleteness of the town, strike every one who comes from the trim and vigorous cities of the North. In things of more importance there is equal inefficiency. Since the war closed Washington has been a poverty-stricken place. The war gathered there several thousand of poor people, who became instantly helpless and miserable when the army was withdrawn, with its train of sutlers, storekeepers, embalmers, and miscellaneous hangers-on. In one of the last weeks of the last session I remember the business of the nation was brought to a stand while a member coaxed and begged a small appropriation from Congress to keep several hundreds of colored people from starving. I myself saw the soup-houses surrounded by ragged, shivering wretches, with their pails and kettles, soon after ten in the morning, although the soup was not distributed until twelve. Washington, being peopled chiefly by under-paid clerks and their worse paid chiefs, the charity of the city was even more overtasked than its gas works; and there seemed no way in which those poor people could be saved from starvation, except by a gift of public money—national money—the property of Maine, Oregon, Florida, California, and the other States. The absurdity of the act was undeniable; but when human beings are seen to be in the agonies of starvation, constitutional scruples generally give way. Congress might just as properly have voted thirty thousand dollars to relieve the suffering poor of San Francisco. The accidental proximity of those perishing people gave them no claim upon the national treasury which the poor of other cities did not possess.

The stranger, I repeat, observing these and many other evidences of inefficient government, naturally asks an explanation. The explanation is, that the unhappy city has two governments, namely, Congress, and its own Mayor and Aldermen—one very rich and close, the other very poor and heavily burdened with expense. Between these two powers there is a chronic ill-feeling, similar to that which might exist between a rich uncle and a married nephew with a large family and many wants—both living in the same house. The old man is under the impression that he makes his nephew a munificent allowance, to which he adds Christmas and other gifts on what *he* considers a liberal scale. His numerous other heirs and dependants share this opinion. They even reproach him for his lavish benefactions. They go so far as to say that he ought not to have paid that last heavy plumbing bill for letting the water into the house. The young man, on the other hand, so far from being grateful for his uncle's generosity, is always grumbling at his parsimony; and every time an unusual expense has to be incurred there is a struggle and a wrangle between them as to which shall pay it. "Pay it out of your income," says Uncle Sam. "No, my dear sir; this is a permanent addition to your estate," replies the nephew. "You require me," he continues, "for your own convenience and advantage, to reside in this huge, rambling, expensive mansion, far away from towns and markets; and I am thus compelled to live on a scale which is out of all proportion to my slender means. It is but fair that you should help me out." The old gentleman assents to the principle; but he never can be brought to come down as handsomely as the young nephew feels he ought. Hence, the feud between the two.

This state of things is injurious to both; but to the city government it is demoralization and paralysis. After many years of silent and of vocal strife, there has come about a kind of "understanding" that Congress is to "take care" of Pennsylvania avenue, and the city government is to do all the rest. But the real object of strife appears to be, which government shall most completely neglect the duty assigned it; and each excuses its neglect by pointing to the inefficiency of the other. The remedy appears simple and feasible. Let Congress restore to Maryland her sixty square miles, and pay taxes on the national property. By this inexpensive expedient, Congress would get rid of the troublesome task of misgoverning a small principality, and the city government would be put upon its good behavior, and supplied with adequate means and motive.

The question of the removal of the capital is scarcely ripe even for serious consideration, since we cannot know for ten years or more what effects will be produced by the Pacific railroads, built and to be built; nor whether the country is to extend northward, southward, in both directions, or in neither. If Canada is to "come in," then Mr. Seward may be right in his conjecture that the final capital of the United States will be somewhere near the city of St. Paul. If Cuba is to be ours, if the other large islands of the West Indies are to follow, if we are to dig the Darien Canal, and the United States is to compete with Great Britain for the commerce of the world, then the future capital may properly be an Atlantic seaport, New York perhaps. If we are to take upon ourselves the grievous burden of Mexico, and extend our empire along the Pacific coast, then some central city yet to be created may be the predestined spot. If none of these things is "to happen," the beautiful and commodious city of St. Louis presents almost every advantage that can be desired. Many years must probably elapse before any of these *ifs* are out of the way. In the meantime no reason appears why Congress should not gladly permit the people residing in the District of Columbia to take care of their own municipal affairs. There would then be one committee the less, one lobby the less, one whole class of ill-defined and undefinable claims the less. It would not require ten years of lobbying, under that system, to get Pennsylvania avenue paved; nor would Congress have to spend precious time in providing soup for the poor.

"PUTNAM'S."

The February number of *Putnam's Magazine* has the following table of contents:—

"A Woman's Right," a novel, II, Mary Clemmer Ames; "Virginia, Old and New," H. T. Tuckerman; "The Magic Palace," S. Fenimore Cooper; "Ben," Rebecca Harding Davis; "Trial by Jury," W. T. Davis; "Father Hyacinthe's Predecessor," W. C. Wilkinson; "Concerning Charlotte," II, author of "Still Life in Paris;" "The African Exodus," J. M. Cazneau; "American Railway Travelling," a Cosmopolitan; "Sketches in Color," III, Eliz. Kilham; "Wind of the Southland," A. W. Bellaw; "The Great Gale at Passamaquoddy," Sidney Hyde; "The Death Bell," Alfred Ford; "The Story of Crazy Martha," Henry Coppee, LL. D.; "Weapons for Combat with Fire," C. W. Wyckoff; "My Notion About the Human Ear," George W. Bagby; "Brevities;" "Hialmar Jarl," William Wallace Young; "Table Talk," Charlton T. Lewis; "Literature at Home," R. H. Stoddard; "Literature, Science, and Art Abroad," Bayard Taylor; "Current Events," F. B. Perkins.

We quote the following articles:—

THE MAGIC PALACE, BY S. FENIMORE COOPER.

In the year 1739 the Empress Anne, niece of Peter the Great, reigned in Russia. Her court was a gay one, with the kind of half-barbarous splendor which shone in the palaces of the Czars at that period. The brief autumn of those extreme northern regions was rapidly passing away, and while statesmen were knitting their brows over political stratagems, or military campaigns, for the new year, the courtiers were eagerly planning amusements to enliven the heavy gloom of the long winter, already drawing near. Balls, masquerades, concerts, and other entertainments of the usual courtly routine, were lightly talked over. But of these the proud gallants and jewelled dames were very weary. Honest labor knows of no fatigue so exhausting as the satiety of idle pleasure. Courtly gayeties often become exceedingly dull and wearisome—a heavy burden, in fact—to those most frequently taking part in them. There was a cry for novelty. Something original was needed to throw a fresh interest into the usual amusements. Suddenly a most brilliant and novel suggestion was made.

"Let us set winter at defiance!" exclaimed the noble Alexis Danielowitch Tatischchew. "Let frost and snow and ice combine to build a magic palace for the autocrat of the North!"

The suggestion was received with acclamation. The plan was laid before the Empress. She graciously smiled, and declared herself charmed with the idea. Lucky Alexis! The Imperial Exchequer was ordered to provide the necessary funds, and the work began.

Some years earlier, in the year 1732, a grand military spectacle, on an imposing scale, had been held, during the severest frosts of the year, on the Neva, then covered with ice several feet in thickness. The Empress Anne had held a review of a military corps of many thousands of men on the river, On that occasion a large fortress of snow and ice had been built, attacked, and defended, according to regular military tactics; artillery had been drawn over the ice, cannon and mortars of heavy calibre had been discharged, and the vast icy field held firm under all this mockery of war. It was now proposed to build the Magic Palace of Alexis Danielowitch in the same way, over the frozen waters of the Neva.

The site was chosen, and the workmen began their labors. The purest and most transparent ice of the Neva was chosen for the quarry; large blocks were then cut and squared by rule and compass, then carved with ornamental designs, as carefully and as skilfully as if they had been so much marble. Ere the walls had been raised many feet, however, the alarm was given: the ice beneath had cracked, the foundation was breaking away! The noble Alexis Tatischchew threw on his robes of fur, and drove to the spot in his sledge. He found the report correct; the Neva refused to bear the weight of his palace. The fortress of 1732 had probably been built chiefly of snow. The difficulty was laid before the Empress. She ordered her new palace to be built on the land, and pointed out a spot between her winter palace and the admiralty, sufficiently near the Neva to facilitate the transportation of the novel building material.

On this more favorable ground the work began anew. Still greater care was taken in preparing the blocks of ice, which, as in the first instance, were all quarried from the Neva. After they had been cut and carved, with the greatest accuracy, each block was raised by crane and pulley. At the very moment of lowering it to its destined position, a small quantity of water was thrown on the block below. The precise quantity of water was regulated as if it had been so much mortar; if too much were used, the symmetry of the work would be injured. As the water froze, the different rows of blocks became so closely connected together, that, when completed, the whole building became one compact mass, looking as if it were chiselled entire from one icy mound. The dimensions of this palace were not large; it was, indeed, a sort of *petit Trianon*. The front was fifty feet in length, simple in character, and divided into seven compartments by pilasters. In six of these compartments were large windows, the framework of which was painted to imitate green marble. The ice took the paint perfectly, The panes were thin sheets of ice, beautifully smooth and transparent as the most costly glass. The central divison projected, to represent a doorway, surmounted by a Roman arch and appropriate architectural ornaments. On either side of the door stood a statue of ice, on a high pedestal, and in front was an approach of several steps. This apparent door was in reality, however, but another and a larger window, level with the floor. An ornamental balustrade surmounted the front, with an architectural ornament rising in the centre, above the doorway and the window on either side of it. The roof was sloping, and marked in lines, to represent tiles; there were also chimneys, all in ice. The height of the building was twenty-one feet; its depth was eighteen feet.

But the palace itself was not the only wonder: the accessories were very complete, and all so much frost-work. A handsome balustrade, apparently of marble, with statues and architectural ornaments, completely surrounded the palace, being eighty-seven feet in length and thirty-six in width, enclosing a sort of garden or court, with two handsome gateways in the rear. It was through these gateways that the building was approached. Orange-trees, nearly as high as the building, bearing fruit and flower, with birds on the branches, also adorned this court or garden—tree, flower, fruit, leaf, and bird being all delicately chiselled out of the same magic marble as the palace itself.

The front approach was guarded by six cannons, regularly turned and bored; they stood before the balustrade, three on either side of the doorway. These were also of ice. They were of the calibre which usually receives a charge of three pounds of powder. In addition to these cannons there was also a large mortar on each side of the entrance, of a size prepared for shells of eighty pounds. In advance of these mortars stood two neatly-carved dolphins on pedestals. Still farther in advance, two pyramids, nearly as high as the chimneys, had been erected on carved pedestals. Each was surmounted by an ornamental globe, and had an oval window in the centre.

To the left of the palace stood an elephant, large as life; on his back was a man in a Persian dress, while two similar icy figures, one bearing a lance, stood near the animal. Thus it was that the approach to the Magic Palace was guarded by other magic wonders.

Such was the aspect of the famous palace of ice, when, early in the winter, the Empress and her court came to admire the work of that enchanter, the noble Alexis Tatischchew. The court itself must have been a very curious spectacle to foreign eyes, so quaint and so gorgeous were the peculiar costumes collected there from different regions of the Empire. In no other country of Europe was there a pomp so Asiatic in lavish display of gems and jewels, of the richest furs and the costliest manufactures. The effect was most brilliant. The palace itself shone like one vast gem of opal, so perfect was the transparency, and so peculiar the blue tint of the fabric. Every part of the building, the statues, the dolphins, the elephant, every leaf, flower, and bird, ay, the solid pyramids, the very cannon, were glittering with the ever-changing brilliancy of the many-colored prism, with its crimson, green, golden lights.

As the Empress approached, wonders increased. A salute was fired from the icy cannons, and the mortars threw their shells high in the air! Yes, real fire and smoke issued from the magical artillery; and at the same moment the marble-like elephant threw up a watery spray higher than the roof of the palace.

The enchanted portal opened, and the Empress entered a handsome vestibule, whence appeared a lofty room, on either side. In the drawing-room stood a table, apparently of marble, supporting a handsome clock, whose icy wheels, daintily cut, were seen beneath the transparent case. Large statues filled the corners of the room. Settees and sofas, handsomely carved, stood on either side; nor were chairs, footstools, and other smaller pieces of furniture wanting. The sleeping-room, or what appeared such, on the opposite side of the vestibule, was even still more luxuriantly furnished. There was a grand state bedstead, with its appropriate bed, pillows, counterpane, and, above all, finely-woven curtains, apparently of lace! There was a dressing-table with its mirror, and many nicknacks, jars and bottles for powders and perfumes, with cups and boxes for trinkets. This table was supported by pretty little caryatides. On the right was an elegantly-carved chimney-piece, and on the hearth were laid logs of wood, ready to kindle! Here and there wreaths of icy flowers hung in festoons.

Conceive the delight of the Empress and her court at the magical beauty of their toy. There was no happier man that day at St. Petersburg than the successful architect, the noble Alexis Tatischchew. And still the enchantment increased. At her arrival the Empress had been received with a salute. At her departure another salute was fired, with still greater effect. In the first instance a ball of hard tow had been well rammed into the cannons; but the imperial lady now desired that iron balls should be tried. The experiment was made, and the artillery of the Magic Palace was actually fired with a charge of powder of a quarter of a pound, and with iron balls. The salute was entirely successful the balls piercing a strong plank two inches thick, at a distance of sixty paces; and the cannons remained uninjured.

An evening visit followed. By night the enchantment appeared still greater. All the windows were illuminated with colored transparencies, and nothing could exceed the beautiful effects of the light which filled not only the windows, but the transparent walls of the building itself, with a delicate, pearly glow, even more beautiful than the opal tint by day. The pyramids were also illuminated with revolving transparencies at the oval windows. The elephant was now seen spouting a stream of burning naphtha, a fire-like spray, high in the air, while a man concealed within the hollow body of the creature, by blowing pipes succeeded in imitating the roar natural to the animal. Within the palace the icy candles, smeared with naphtha, were lighted, without melting, and the icy logs in the fireplace were kindled in the same way!

A beautiful moonlight view, on still another occasion, was most charming, from the crystal-like character of the palace, and its garden reflecting a thousand silvery rays. Then again, fresh falls of snow gave a new charm to the spectacle, as every architectural ornament, every twig and leaf, was daintily marked by the soft feathery flakes, of a white even more pure than that of the ice on which they fell.

Through the long winter of St. Petersburg, from January to the equinoctial days of March, that icy wonder stood on the banks of the Neva. Before April it had vanished, and disappeared again in the bosom of the stream from whence it arose.

We are not told at what cost to the treasury this dream of a courtier became a reality—

"A scene
Of evanescent glory, once a stream,
And soon to glide into a stream again."

The coldest day of that winter at St. Petersburg was February 5, when the thermometer stood 30 deg. F. below zero. The same winter was very severe throughout Europe. At London the mercury fell to 8 deg. below zero.

TRIAL BY JURY, BY W. T. DAVIS.

It is common learning to every student of the law that the right of trial by jury was guaranteed by the great title-deed of English liberty, and that by the Constitution of the United States and the Constitutions of many, if not all, of the individual States, it is secured to all persons charged with crime, and to a very large class of civil causes. But the origin and nature of the institution, with its practical working as an instrument in the administration of justice, are not generally known or thought of among the intelligent and respectable class of citizens who are oftenest called upon to sit in the capacity of jurors. The feeling that it is one of the most effective safeguards against aggressions of centralized power, together with a rich experience of its salutary influence in time, of local or national political excitement, has brought both Briton and American to cling to it with uncommon tenacity. The Englishman and American have thus learned to regard it as a thing too sacred to be tampered with, and hence to view every suggestion for its modification with the keenest jealousy.

If we regard the trial by jury merely as a *political* institution, it undoubtedly deserves the encomium of De Tocqueville, who, speaking of it in that character, says:—"He who punishes infractions of the law is the real master of society. Now the institution of the jury raises the people itself, or at least a class of citizens, to the bench of judicial authority. The institution of the jury consequently invests the people, or at least that class of citizens, with the direction of society. * * * The system of the jury as it is understood in America appears to me to be as direct and extreme a consequence of the sovereignty of the people as universal suffrage. These institutions are two instruments of equal power, which contribute to the supremacy of the majority."

We repeat that this high praise of trial by jury as a political safeguard is just, for there has never been invented another such protection of the life and property of the citizen against the servile judge of a tyrannical government. It disposes of the cause of the patriot by the sympathetic judgment of twelve of his peers. They know the wants, the desires, and the hopes of the masses; they partake of them, and guard it as you will, in the end they will reflect the popular feeling. Their verdict will be the verdict of the populace.

But however favorably it may operate for the commonwealth in cases of great and general public interest (and in this category we may include all prosecutions for crime), it needs no argument to show that neighborhood prejudices and sympathies will not always, nor oftener than not, qualify jurors to make up a satisfactory verdict in matters of private difference. Indeed, the same susceptibility which renders the jury the palladium of our liberties may in a majority of civil causes entirely disqualify them from rendering a carefully-considered and thoroughly-impartial verdict.

This brings us to our main purpose, namely, to point out some of the defects of trial by jury as a judicial institution. Upon this ground the distinguished author, whom we have already quoted, admits hat its utility might fairly be contested. Nevertheless, he is an advocate of trial by jury in both civil and criminal causes. "For my own part," says he, "I had rather submit the decision of a case to ignorant jurors directed by a skilful judge, than to judges a majority of whom are imperfectly acquainted with jurisprudence and with the laws." He would have better expressed the preference of a very large number of American lawyers, had he written: —"I would rather submit to the judgment of a single skilful judge, in a civil cause, than to the verdict of twelve ignorant jurors, who being unaccustomed to the application of the rules of evidence, and without experience in analyzing, arranging, and combining masses of intricate and perhaps conflicting testimony, are made the victims of their sympathy and impulse, and moulded by the skilful advocate, as clay in the hands of the potter."

In the trial of civil causes, the objection to a single judge is not felt to be so forcible as in criminal trials. It very rarely happens that the controversies of private individuals are such as to tempt the integrity of the judge, who is usually a discerning man, practiced in sifting the true from the false, and accustomed to testing the rights of parties by the cold, inflexible standards of the law. If such a judge may "direct" or control the verdict of a jury, there is no good reason why he may not himself decide the cause at once in those cases where the public interest is not at stake. Nay, there are apparent many reasons why it were better so.

1. For example, jurors, if not always ignorant, are at least generally unaccustomed to performing judicial functions, and are as untrained for and unskilled in that kind of labor as the judge who "directs" them is in building steam engines. Now, there is no appropriateness in taking men from every calling in every walk of life to perform, without previous training, one of the most delicate and difficult functions of governments, except it be, as we have before said, in those cases of public concern in which political considerations outweigh all others. Yet it is often, nay, generally, done. On the other hand, judges, if not always skilful, are always of respectable standing in a profession which is trained in the study and practice of the law; and they are not seldom men of unsullied honor and profound sagacity.

2. Jurors may be, and often are, imposed upon and misled by the artful sophistries of an advocate, if he be a popular favorite. Judges are rarely deceived by the tricks of the trade.

3. In theory of law jurors are judges of fact only: in practice they are many times judges of both law and fact, receiving the charge of the court with becoming meekness, and then deciding according to their own notions of law and right. This is especially so in civil causes, where the government or a great corporation is a party against private individuals. In such cases it is often nearly impossible to obtain a fair and impartial verdict. We could name a county whrre a railroad company was never known to win the verdict, no matter what the law or the evidence might be, or how often the verdict might be set aside, or judgments reversed by the superior tribunals; and railroad cases are of common occurrence there. We could name another county in which verdicts have been set aside and judgments reversed by the higher courts no less than eight times in a single case, and still the popular element continues to speak through the jury against the solemn judgment of some of the purest and best men on the bench. Yet this is a mere civil action for damages, in which the public have no interest whatever; but there is a popular jealousy of corporations to be gratified; and so, right or wrong, the verdict is always for the plaintiff. Such abuses can only become frequent under the jury system, and could hardly occur with any judge who has any professional pride, to say nothing of honesty. That kind of contumacy amounts to a species of nullification, and any judge who should attempt it and persist in it would be speedily impeached and removed.

4. Jurors are beyond the reach of impeachment because their office ends with the finding of the verdict. Not only so, they are practically beyond the reach of any punishment for a false verdict. In the olden times a writ of attaint lay to inquire whether a jury of twelve men gave a false verdict, and if the grand jury of attaint found the verdict to have been obtained by corruption of the jury, the jurors were outlawed and made forever infamous, and were also punished by confiscation and imprisonment. If this remedy was ever adopted in this country, it long since fell into disuse. Jurors now sit and determine the rights of parties without any responsibility to the law except for perjury and taking bribes, and these charges, and particularly the first, from the very nature of the case, can with difficulty, and only at rare intervals, be substantiated.

The defects which have been enumerated, and they are not all that could be mentioned, are not accidental, but essential defects of the system. They are defects which may well be tolerated in causes of a public nature for the sake of insuring the perpetual sovereignty of the people; but which in the trial of private suits are a burdensome and growing evil. "After all," says Blackstone, "it must be owned, that the best and most effectual method to preserve and extend the trial by jury in practice, would be by endeavoring to remove all the defects, as well as to improve the advantages incident to this mode of inquiry. If justice is not done to the entire satisfaction of the people in this method of deciding facts, in spite of all encomiums and panegyrics on trials at the common law, they will resort in search of that justice to another tribunal; though more dilatory, though more expensive, though more arbitrary in its frame and constitution. If justice is not done to the crown by the verdict of a jury, the necessities of the public revenue will call for the erection of summary tribunals."

It remains to be noted that trials of civil causes before a court without a jury is no untried experiment even in this country and England. The immense commercial and international interests which are adjusted in the admiralty courts are not less wisely nor less satisfactorily determined because they are decided upon without the intervention of a jury. It is believed that the important and oftentimes complicated cases which are decided in chancery are as conscientiously decided upon the facts as in the common law courts, and even more impartially. We have never heard that the safety of our political rights is endangered by this single judge jurisdiction. But we are certain that it is a frequent remark among lawyers that it is a good rule to submit a righteous cause to the court, and to try a bad one before a jury.

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LUMBER.

1870 SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1870
1870 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1870
1870 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STRP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1870
1870 WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1870
1870 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1870
1870 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. HICKORY. 1870
1870 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1870
1870 CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1870
1870 CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. MAULE, BROTHER & CO., 11§ No. 2500 SOUTH Street. 1870

UNITED STATES BUILDERS' MILL:
FIFTEENTH STREET, BELOW MARKET,
ESLER & BROTHER, Proprietors,
WOOD MOULDINGS,
BRACKETS, ETC.
BALUSTERS AND TURNING WORK.
A Large Stock always on hand. 9 11 3m

PANEL PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.—1 COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES. 1 COMMON BOARDS. 1 and 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS. WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS. YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS. 1¼ and 4½. SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES. HEMLOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES. PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALTY. Together with a general assortment of Building Lumber for sale low for cash. T. W. SMALTZ, 11 24 6m FIFTEENTH and STILES Streets.

LUMBER UNDER COVER ALWAYS DRY.
Walnut, White Pine, Yellow Pine, Spruce, Hemlock, Shingles, etc., always on hand at low rates.
WATSON & GILLINGHAM,
29§ No. 924 RICHMOND Street, 18th ward.

DRUGS, PAINTS, ETC.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,
N. E. Corner FOURTH and RACE Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
Importers and Manufacturers of
WHITE LEAD AND COLORED PAINTS, PUTTY, VARNISHES, ETC.
AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED FRENCH ZINC PAINTS.
Dealers and consumers supplied at lowest prices for cash. 12 4§

M. MARSHALL,
DRUGGIST AND CHEMIST,
AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, AND PATENT MEDICINES,
Nos. 1301 and 1303 MARKET St.
10 21 thstu6m

HARDING'S EDITIONS
OF
THE HOLY BIBLE.
FAMILY, PULPIT, AND PHOTOGRAPH BIBLES,
FOR
WEDDING AND BIRTHDAY PRESENTS.
ALSO, PRESENTATION BIBLES FOR
CHURCHES,
CLERGYMEN,
SOCIETIES AND
TEACHERS, ETC.
New and superb assortment, bound in Rich Levant, Turkey Morocco, Paneled and Ornamental Designs, equal to the London and Oxford editions, at less than half their prices.
No. 326 CHESNUT Street.

STRENGTH, BEAUTY, CHEAPNESS COMBINED.
HARDING'S PATENT CHAIN-BACK
PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS.
For Wedding, Holiday, or Birthday Presents, these Albums are particularly adapted.
The book trade, and dealers in fancy articles, will find the most extensive assortment of Photograph Albums in the country, and superior to any heretofore made. For great strength, durability, and cheapness, Harding's Patent Chain-back Albums are unrivalled. Purchasers will find it greatly to their advantage to examine these new lines of goods before making up their orders for stock.
Also, a large and splendid assortment of new styles of Photograph Albums made in the usual manner.
No. 326 CHESNUT Street,
1 17 Philadelphia.

INSURANCE.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office southeast corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES
On Vessels, Cargo and Freight to all parts of the world.

INLAND INSURANCES
On goods by river, canal, lake and land carriage to all parts of the Union.

FIRE INSURANCES
On Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1869.

$200,000 United States Five Per Cent. Loan, ten-forties	$216,000 00
100,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan (lawful money)	107,750 00
50,000 United States Six per Cent. Loan, 1881	60,000 00
200,000 State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	213,250 00
200,000 City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	200,925 00
100,000 State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	102,000 00
20,000 Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	19,450 00
25,000 Pennsylvania Railroad Second mortgage Six per Cent. Bonds	23,625 00
25,000 Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee)	20,000 00
30,000 State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	15,000 00
7,000 State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	4,270 00
12,500 Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 250 shares stock	14,000 00
5,000 North Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 100 shares stock	3,900 00
10,000 Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company, 80 shares stock	7,500 00
246,900 Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	246,900 00
$1,231,400 Par. Market value, Cost, $1,215,622 27.	$1,255,270 00
Real Estate	35,000 00
Bills Receivable for Insurances made	323,700 75
Balances due at Agencies:— Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company	65,097 95
Stock, Scrip, etc., of Sundry Corporations, $4706. Estimated value	2,740 20
Cash in Bank $168,318 88	
Cash in Drawer 972 26	169,291 14
	$1,852,100 04

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	William G. Boulton,
Edmund A. Souder,	Edward Darlington,
Theophilus Paulding,	H. Jones Brooke,
James Traquair,	Edward Lafourcade,
Henry Sloan,	Jacob Riegel,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,	Jacob P. Jones,
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William G. Ludwig,	Joshua P. Eyre,
Joseph H. Seal,	Spencer McIlvain,
Hugh Craig,	J. B. Semple, Pittsburg,
John D. Taylor,	A. B. Berger, Pittsburg,
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William C. Houston,	

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. 1 1

ASBURY
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
No. 805 BROADWAY, corner of Eleventh Street, New York.

CASH CAPITAL $150,000
$125,000 deposited with the State of New York as security for policy holders.

LEMUEL BANGS, President.
GEORGE ELLIOTT, Vice President and Secretary.
EMORY McCLINTOCK, Actuary.
A. E. M. PURDY, M. D., Medical Examiner.

PHILADELPHIA REFERENCES.

Thomas T. Tasker,	John M. Maris,	J. B. Lippincott,
Charles Spencer,	William Divine,	James Long,
John A. Wright,	S. Morris Wain,	James Hunter,
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Organized April, 1868. 375 Policies issued first six months; over 2000 in the twelve months following.
All forms of Policies issued on most favorable terms.
Special advantages offered to Clergymen.
A few good agents wanted in city and country. Apply t
JAMES M. LONGACRE,
Manager for Pennsylvania and Delaware.
Office, No. 302 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
SAMUEL POWERS, Special Agent. 4 16§

STRICTLY MUTUAL.
Provident Life and Trust Co.
OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE, No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET.

Organized to promote LIFE INSURANCE among members of the Society of Friends.
Good risks of any class accepted.
Policies issued on approved plans, at the lowest rates.
President, SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,
Vice-President, WILLIAM C. LONGSTRETH,
Actuary, ROWLAND PARRY.
The advantages offered by this Company are unexcelled. 7§7§

OFFICE OF THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA, No. 232 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual.
Capital, $500,000.
Assets $3,250,000
MARINE, INLAND, AND FIRE INSURANCE.
OVER $20,000,000 LOSSES PAID SINCE ITS ORGANIZATION.

DIRECTORS.

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Samuel W. Jones,	Edward H. Trotter,
John A. Brown,	Edward S. Clarke,
Charles Taylor,	T. Charlton Henry,
Ambrose White,	Alfred D. Jessup,
William Welsh,	John P. White,
S. Morris Wain,	Louis C. Madeira,
John Mason,	Charles W. Cushman.
George L. Harrison,	

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CHARLES PLATT, Vice-President.
MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary.
CHAS. H. REEVES, Asst. Secretary. 2 1§

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY.
No. 809 CHESNUT Street.
INCORPORATED 1856. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL, $200,000.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
Insures against Loss or Damage by Fire either by Perpetual or Temporary Policies.

DIRECTORS:

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William H. Rhawn,	John Kessler, Jr.,
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John F. Smith,	Charles Stokes,
Nathan Hilles,	John W. Everman,
George A. West,	Mordecai Buzby.

CHARLES RICHARDSON, President.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-President.
WILLIAMS 1. BLANCHARD, Secretary. 7 2§

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.
No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Devereux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell.

Daniel Haddock, Jr.
DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30§

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE CO. OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office S. W. corner of FOURTH and WALNUT Streets.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.
CASH Capital (paid up in full) $200,000 00
Cash Assets, Jan. 1, 1870 $524,365 15

DIRECTORS.

F. Ratchford Starr,	J. Livingston Erringer,
Nalbro Frazier,	James L. Claghorn,
John M. Atwood,	Wm. G. Boulton,
Benj. T. Tredick,	Charles Wheeler,
George H. Stuart,	Thomas H. Montgomery,
John B. Brown,	James M. Aertsen.

F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.
THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.
ALEX. W. WISTER, Secretary.
JACOB E. PETERSON, Assistant Secretary 2 6§

UNSURANCE

1829.—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.

Assets Jan. 1, '69, $2,677,372 13

CAPITAL	$400,000 00
ACCRUED SURPLUS	1,083,528 70
PREMIUMS	1,193,843 43
UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $23,788 12.	INCOME FOR 1869, $360,000.

Losses paid since 1829, over $5,500,000

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.
The Company also issues Policies on Rents of Buildings of all kinds, Ground Rents, and Mortgages.

DIRECTORS.

Alfred G. Baker,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant,	Thomas Sparks,
George W. Richards,	William S. Grant,
Isaac Lea,	Thomas S. Ellis,
George Fales,	Gustavus S. Benson.

ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary.
THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary. 3 9

INSURE AT HOME,
IN THE
Penn Mutual Life Insurance
COMPANY.
No. 921 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

ASSETS, $3,000,000.
CHARTERED BY OUR OWN STATE.
MANAGED BY OUR OWN CITIZEN
LOSSES PROMPTLY PAID.
OLICIES ISSUED ON VARIOUS PLANS.

Applications may be made at the Home Office, and at the Agencies throughout the State. [2 18§

JAMES TRAQUAIR.....PRESIDENT
SAMUEL E. STOKES.....VICE-PRESIDENT
JOHN W. HORNOR.....A. V. P. and ACTUARY
HORATIO S. STEPHENS.....SECRETARY

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.
LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,
$8,000,000 IN GOLD.
PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,
2 4§ No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.
CHAS. M. PREVOST. CHAS. P. HERRING

CURTAINS AND SHADES.

W. H. CARRYL
Has resumed the Curtain Business with his Sons at
No. 723 CHESNUT STREET,
Two doors above his Old Stand.
CURTAIN DECORATIONS, of the newest fabrics
ELEGANT GILT and ROSEWOOD CORNICES.
TASSELS, FRINGES, WINDOW SHADES, LACE CURTAINS, from the plainest to the most elaborate and expensive.

RAILROAD SUPPLIES.
W. H. CARRYL & SONS
No. 723 CHESNUT STREET,
11 26 31 Two doors above our Old Stand

GOODS FOR THE LADIES.

BRIDAL, BIRTHDAY, AND HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

Au Bon Marche.

The One Dollar Department contains a large assortment of FINE FRENCH GOODS, embracing
DESKS, WORK, GLOVE, HANDKERCHIEF, AND DRESSING BOXES, in great variety.
DOLLS, MECHANICAL TOYS, and TREE TRIMMINGS.
SILK FANS, LEATHER BAGS, POCKET BOOKS.
CHINA VASES and ORNAMENTS, JEWELRY, ETC

From $1·00 to $50·00.

Call and examine our Paris Goods.
Party and Evening Dresses made and trimmed from French and English fashion plates.
Fancy Costumes for Masquerades, Balls, etc., made to order in forty-eight hours' notice, at

MRS. M. A. BINDER'S
LADIES' DRESS TRIMMINGS, PAPER PATTERN DRESS and CLOAK MAKING ESTABLISHMENT,
N. W. Corner Eleventh and Chesnut,
3 6 stuth§ PHILADELPHIA.

SHIPPER'S GUIDE.

1870.

IMPORTANT TO SHIPPERS.

ALL RAIL FREIGHT LINE
BETWEEN
Philadelphia and the West, Via Baltimore and Ohio Route.

Shippers are respectfully notified that arrangements have been perfected between the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore and Baltimore and Ohio Railroads by which freight to and from the West, Northwest and Southwest will be transported, ALL RAIL.
No change of cars between Philadelphia and Columbus, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Chicago, or St. Louis.
Special attention will be given to the prompt and rapid transportation of first and second class goods.
Rates furnished and Through Bills Lading given at the Office,

No. 44 South FIFTH Street.

Freight received daily until 6 o'clock P. M., at the Depot of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company,

Cor. Washington Av. and Swanson St.

JOHN S. WILSON,
Gen. Th. Frt. Agt. P. W. & B. R. R. Co.
JAMES C. WILSON,
Agent Baltimore and Ohio R. R. Co.
N. B.—On and after MONDAY, January 10, the rates to all points via Baltimore and Ohio route will be the same via Canal to Baltimore as by the Rail line. 1 8 1mrp

ROOFING.

READY ROOFING.—This Roofing is adapted to all buildings. It can be applied to
STEEP OR FLAT ROOFS
at one-half the expense of tin. It is readily put on Shingle Roofs without removing the shingles, thus avoiding the damaging of ceilings and furniture while under going repairs. (No gravel used.)
PRESERVE YOUR TIN ROOFS WITH WELTON'S ELASTIC PAINT.
I am always prepared to Repair and Paint Roofs at short notice. Also, PAINT FOR SALE by the barrel or gallon the best and cheapest in the market.
W. A. WELTON,
2 17§ No. 711 N. NINTH Street, above Coates.

TO OWNERS, ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, AND ROOFERS.—Roofs! Yes, yes. Every size and kind, old or new. At No. 543 N. THIRD Street, the AMERICAN CONCRETE PAINT AND ROOF COMPANY are selling their celebrated paint for TIN ROOFS, and for preserving all wood and metals. Also, their solid complex roof covering, the best ever offered to the public, with brushes, cans, buckets, etc., for the work. Anti-vermin, Fire, and Water-proof; Light, Tight, Durable. No cracking, pealing, or shrinking. No paper, gravel, or heat. Good for all climates. Directions given for work, or good workmen supplied. Care, promptness, certainty! One price! Call! Examine! Judge!
Agents wanted for interior counties.
4§§§ JOSEPH LEEDS, Principal.

WILLIAM ANDERSON & CO., DEALERS in Fine Whiskies, No. 146 North SECOND Street, Philadelphi

RAILROAD LINES.

1869.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Companies' lines from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.
At 6·30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom... $2·25
At 8 A. M., via Cam. and Jersey City Ex. Mail.. 3·00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express.... 3·00
At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.
At 6·30 and 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., for Freehold.
At 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., for Long Branch and points on R. and D. R. R.
At 8 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30, and 4·30 P. M., for Trenton.
At 6·30, 8, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30, 4·30, 6, 7, and 11·30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.
At 6·30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 3·30, 4·30, 6, 7, and 11·30 P. M., for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, Palmyra, and Fish House, 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Riverton.
The 11·30 P. M. line leaves Market Street Ferry, (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.
At 7·30 A. M., 2·30, 3·30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and 10·45 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol.
At 7·30 A. M., 2·30 and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.
At 7·30 and 10·45 A. M., and 2·30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's and Eddington.
At 7·30 and 10·45 A. M., 2·30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M., for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 3·30 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT.
Via Connecting Railway.
At 7, 9·30 and 11 A. M., 1·30, 4, 6·45, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City. Fare, $3·25.
At 11·30 P. M., Emigrant Line. Fare, $2.
At 7, 9·30, and 11 A. M., 1·30, 4, 6·45, and 12 P. M., for Trenton.
At 7, 9·30, and 11 A. M., 4, 6·45, and 12 P. M., for Bristol.
At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.
The 9·30 A. M., 6·45 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES.
FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.
At 7·30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Schooley's Mountain, etc.
At 7·30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Manch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.
At 11 A. M. from West Philadelphia Depot and 8 P. M., from Kensington Depot, for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.
FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE).
At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 2·15, 3·30, 5, and 6·30 P. M., and on Thursday and Saturday nights at 11·30 P. M., for Merchantville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, and Mount Holly.
At 7 A. M., 2·15 and 6·30 P. M. for Lamberton and Medford.
At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 3·30, and 5 P. M., for Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.
At 10 A. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, and Hornerstown.
At 7 A. M., 1 and 3·30 P. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown. WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.
TIME TABLE,
On and after MONDAY, Nov. 22, 1869.
FOR GERMANTOWN.
Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7, 8, 9·05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3¼, 3¾, 4·05, 4·35, 5, 5¾, 6, 6¾, 7, 8, 9·20, 10, 11, 12 P. M.
Leave Germantown at 6, 6·35, 7¼, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 10·50, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 3·50, 4¼, 5, 5¼, 6, 6¾, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.
The 8·20 down train and 3¾ and 5¼ up trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia at 9·15 A. M., 2, 4·05, 7, and 10¼ P. M.
Leave Germantown at 8·15 A. M., 1, 3, 6, and 9¼ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.
Leave Philadelphia at 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3¼, 5¼, 7, 9·20, and 11 P. M.
Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·10, 8, 9·40, 11·40 A. M., 1·40, 3½, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, and 10·40 P. M.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia at 9·15 A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.
Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·50 A. M., 12·40, 5·40, and 9·25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.
Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4, 4¾, 5¾, 6¾, 8·05, 10·05, and 11¾ P. M.
Leave Norristown at 5·40, 6·25, 7, 7¾, 8·50, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4¾, 6¼, 8, and 9½ P. M.
The 7¾ A. M. train from Norristown will not stop at Mogee's, Potts' Landing, Domino, or Schur's lane.
The 4 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School lane, Manayunk, and Conshohocken.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¼ P. M.
Leave Norristown at 7 A. M., 1, 5½, and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.
Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4, 4¾, 5¾, 6¾, 8·05, 10·05, and 11¾ P. M.
Leave Manayunk at 6·10, 6·55, 7½, 8·10, 9·20, and 11½ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6¾, 8·30, and 10 P. M.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¼ P. M.
Leave Manayunk at 7½ A. M., 1½, 6, and 9½ P. M.

PLYMOUTH RAILROAD.
Leave Philadelphia at 7¼ A. M., 4½ P. M.
Leave Plymouth, 6¾ A. M., 4¾ P. M.
W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent,
Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—THE SHORT MIDDLE ROUTE TO THE LEHIGH AND WYOMING VALLEYS, NORTHERN PENNSYLVANIA, SOUTHERN AND INTERIOR NEW YORK, BUFFALO, ROCHESTER, NIAGARA FALLS, THE GREAT LAKES, AND THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
Takes effect November 22, 1869.
Fourteen daily trains leave Passenger Depot, corner BERKS and AMERICAN Streets, (Sundays excepted), as follows:—
At 8·00 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Pittston, Towanda, Waverley, and in connection with the ERIE RAILWAY for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Rochester, Cleveland, Chicago, San Francisco, and all points in the Great West.
At 9·45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and points on, via Lehigh Valley Railroad, New Jersey Central and Morris and Essex Railroads.
At 1·45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and Hazleton.
At 5·00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.
For Doylestown at 8·45 A. M., 2·45 and 4·15 P. M.
For Fort Washington at 7·30 and 10·45 A. M., and 11·30 P. M.
For Abington at 1·15, 5·20, and 8. P. M.
For Lansdale at 6·20 P. M.
Fifth and Sixth Streets, Second and Third Streets, and Union City Passenger Railways run to the new Depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.
From Bethlehem at 9 A. M., 2·15, 4·40, and 8·25 P. M.
From Doylestown at 8·35 A. M., 4·30 and 7·05 P. M
From Lansdale at 7·30 A. M.
From Fort Washington at 9·25, 10·35 A. M., and 3·10 P. M.
From Abington at 2·35, 6·45, and 9·20 P. M.
ON SUNDAYS.
Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9·30 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2 P. M.
Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7·00 A. M.
Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4 P. M.
Tickets sold and Baggage checked through at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. FIFTH Street.
11 1 ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS.
FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
COMMENCING TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1869.
Leave Philadelphia, foot of Market street (Upper Ferry), at
8·15 A. M., Mail, for Bridgeton, Salem, Millville, Vineland, Swedesboro, and all intermediate stations.
3·15 P. M., Mail, for Cape May, Millville, Vineland, and way stations below Glassboro.
3·30 P. M., Passenger, for Bridgeton, Salem, Swedesboro, and all intermediate stations.
5·30 P. M., Woodbury and Glassboro accommodation.
Freight train for *all stations* leaves Camden daily, at 12 o'clock, noon. Freight received in Philadelphia at second covered wharf below Walnut street.
Freight delivery at No. 223 South DELAWARE Avenue.
Commutation tickets at reduced rates between Philadelphia and all stations.
RATRA TRAIN FOR CAPE MAY.
(SATURDAYS ONLY.)
Leave Philadelphia, 8·15 A. M.
Leave Cape May, 1·10 P. M.
WM. J. SEWELL, Superintendent.
September 16, 1869 9 20

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
No. 22 NORTH WHARVES
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
ALEXANDER G CATTELL. ELIJAH CATTELL. 1 23

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE from Philadelphia to the interior of Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland, and Wyoming valleys, the North, Northwest, and the Canadas.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT
Of Passenger Trains, December 20, 1869.
Leaving the Company's depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:— MORNING ACCOMMODATION.
At 7·30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6·25 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9·25 P.M.

MORNING EXPRESS.
At 8·15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.
The 7·30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8·15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; and PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.
Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.
Leaves Pottstown at 6·45 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 9·10 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4·00 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6·15 P. M.

READING AND POTTSVILLE ACCOMMODATION.
Leaves Pottsville at 5·40 A. M. and Reading at 7·30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10·20 A. M.
Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4·45 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7·40 P. M., and at Pottsville at 9·20 P. M.
Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M., and Pottsville at 9 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 3·05 P. M., and Pottsville at 2·45 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 6·45 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7·15 A. M. and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6·25 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·25 P. M.
Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·30, noon, for Pottsville and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 5·40 A. M., connecting at Reading with accommodation train for Philadelphia and all way stations.
All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.
Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4·25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.
Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M., 12·30 and 4·00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6·30 A. M., 12·45 and 6·15 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.
Passengers for Schwenksville take 7·30 A. M., 12·30 and 4·00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Schwenksville at 8·05 A.M. and 12·45 P. M. Stage lines for the various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Schwenksville.

COLEBROOKDALE RAILROAD.
Passengers for Mt. Pleasant and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M. and 4·00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Mt. Pleasant at 7·00 and 11·00 A. M.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.
Leaves New York at 9 A. M. and 5·00 P. M., passing Reading at 1·45 and 10·05 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.
Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 5·35 A. M., and 12·20 noon, passing Reading at 7·20 A. M., and 2·00 P. M., arriving at New York 12·05 noon, and 6·35 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.
A Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M. and 2·05 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.
Trains leave Pottsville at 6·30 and 11·30 A. M., and 6·50 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8·35 A. M., and 1·40 and 4·50 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.
Trains leave Auburn at 8·55 A. M. and 3·20 P. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12·10 noon for Pinegrove, Tremont, and Brookside, returning from Harrisburg at 7·30 A. M. and 3·40 P. M., from Brookside at 4·00 P. M., and from Tremont at 7·15 A. M. and 5·05 P. M.

TICKETS.
Through first class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.
Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for one day only, and sold by Morning Accommodation Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.
Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for one day only, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.
The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.
COMMUTATION TICKETS.—At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.
MILEAGE TICKETS.—Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $52·50 each, for families and firms.
SEASON TICKETS.—For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.
CLERGYMEN residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.
EXCURSION TICKETS from Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fares, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.
FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets.
MAILS close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2·15 P. M.
FREIGHT TRAINS leave Philadelphia daily at 4·35 A. M., 12·30 noon, 5 and 7·15 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and points beyond.
BAGGAGE.—Dungan's Express will collect baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 South FOURTH Street, or at the Depot, THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.
Leave Philadelphia from New Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, 7·45 A. M., 11·00 A. M., 2·30 P. M., 4·15 P. M., 4·40 P. M., 6·15 and 11·30 P. M.
Leave West Chester from Depot, on East Market street, at 6·25 A. M., 8·00 A. M., 7·45 A. M., 10·45 A. M., 1·55 P. M., 4·50 P. M., and 6·55 P. M.
Train leaving West Chester at 8·00 A. M. will stop at B. C. Junction, Lenni, Glen Riddle, and Media; leaving Philadelphia at 4·40 P. M. will stop at Media, Glen Riddle, Lenni, and B. C. Junction. Passengers to or from stations between West Chester and B. C. Junction going East will take train leaving West Chester at 7·45 A. M., and change cars at B. C. Junction, and going West, passengers for stations above B. C. Junction will take train leaving Philadelphia at 4·40 P. M., and will change cars at B. C. Junction.
The Depot in Philadelphia is reached directly by the Chesnut and Walnut streets cars. Those of the Market street line run within one square. The cars of both lines connect with each train upon its arrival.

ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia for West Chester at 8·30 A. M. and 2·00 P. M.
Leave West Chester for Philadelphia at 7·55 A. M. and 4·00 P. M.
WILLIAM C. WHEELER,
4 10§ General Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—WINTER TIME TABLE.
On and after MONDAY, Nov. 15, 1869, the Trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows from Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, West Philadelphia:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN	leaves Philadelphia	9·25 P. M.
"	" Williamsport	7·40 A. M.
"	arrives at Erie	8·20 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS	leaves Philadelphia	11·40 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	9·00 P. M.
"	arrives at Erie	10·00 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL	leaves Philadelphia	7·50 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	6·00 P. M.
"	arrives at Lock Haven	7·20 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN	leaves Erie	8·40 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	9·25 P. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	6·20 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS	leaves Erie	4·00 P. M.
"	" Williamsport	3·30 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	12·45 P. M.
ELMIRA MAIL	leaves Lock Haven	8·00 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	9·45 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	6·50 P. M.
BUFFALO EXP.	leaves Williamsport	12·25 A. M.
"	" Harrisburg	5·20 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	9·25 A. M.

Express East connects at Corry, Mail East at Corry and Irvineton, Express West at Irvineton, with trains of Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad.
ALFRED L. TYLER, General Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD
AFTER 8 P. M. SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1869.
The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.
Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.
Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAIN

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

WATER.

The Rents for 1870—A Comparison with 1869.

The Water Department is now engaged in receiving water rents for 1870. The following statement will show the amount to be collected in each ward as compared with the year 1869:—

Wards.	Amount for 1870.	Amount in 1869.
1st	$30,435·50	$27,191·75
2d	31,366·25	30,006·75
3d	17,774·50	17,392·00
4th	18,737 75	18,536·50
5th	31,445·25	28,568·00
6th	36,752·55	36,241·55
7th	36,190·25	34,933·00
8th	36,788·50	35,627·00
9th	34,828·50	30,276·00
10th	30,898·00	30,006·75
11th	18,445·25	18,713·75
12th	19,494·75	19,411·25
13th	28,012·00	27,437·50
14th	31,585·25	31,026·75
15th	64,852·50	62,200·50
16th	22,275·25	22,086·75
17th	20,744·50	20,591·00
18th	28,208·50	21,334·75
19th	50,674·00	43,793·60
20th	79,827·75	70,319·00
21st and 28th	7,189·00	4,402·50
22d	12,263·00	11,052·00
23d	2,946·50	1,939·50
24th and 27th	27,353·25	21,928·50
25th	6,468·75	5,849·00
26th	38,850·75	33,917·00
Total	$764,403·05	$710,933·40

The above shows an increase of $53,369·65 over the amount of duplicate for 1869.

During the past year the department supplied 94,698 dwellings, an increase of nearly 2000 as compared with 1868. The bath tubs registered number 27,177.

HASELTINE'S ART SALE.—There was a large but select company of buyers in attendance last evening at the first sale of the paintings in Haseltine's Art Gallery, No. 1125 Chesnut street, under the hammer of B. Scott, Jr. The pictures sold very low indeed, a very few in which the bids did not reach an approximation of the value being withdrawn. This evening some of the best works in the collection will be offered, and we urge upon those who wish to secure first-rate works of art for the decoration of their homes to attend, as this is an opportunity such as is rarely offered. All of these pictures have been selected by Mr. Haseltine with great care, and they represent some of the best masters of the day. Persons who are desirous of purchasing can scarcely make a mistake, as there is not an inferior work in the collection, and the least meritorious are worth more than they are likely to bring. Money is well invested in good paintings, as they increase in value every year, and they are a perpetual source of enjoyment to the possessor.

The following are some of the prices realized last evening:—"Scene in Upper New York," by James Fairman, New York, $80; "Amalfi," by W. S. Haseltine, Rome, $500; "View on the Susquehanna," by E. D. Lewis, Philadelphia, $110; "Montpellier" and "Nantes," by C. Kuwasseg fils, Paris, $125 each; "Moonlight," by H. Herzog, Dusseldorf, $105; "In the Library," by Victor Chavet, Paris, $270;" "Studying Her Part," by Charles Herbsthoffer, Paris, $330; "Playing the Violoncello," by Fauvelet, Paris, $220; "The Matterhorn," by A. Schulten, Dusseldorf, $500; "A Home," by A. Brendel, $400; "The Mendicants," by Edward Moulinet, Paris, $450; "The Holy Family," by G. F. Bensell, $190; "Cleopatra Entering Her Barge," by T. Buchanan Read, Rome, $300; "Port Veneri, near Spezzia," by A. Achenbach, Dusseldorf, $850.

LOCAL ODDS AND ENDS.—The lover of the flesh of the wild goose pines in vain for the rarity.

—Kamerly, M. D., says it is folly for a good-looking married pair to imagine their offspring will be equally as handsome. The boot's on the other leg.

—Robert Fox, of the American, will distribute three thousand loaves of bread to the poor during this and the coming month.

—A centennial exhibition of arts and manufactures is proposed to be held at Fairmount Park in 1876.

—The "Ring" yesterday endeavored to defeat the new public buildings, but received a cutting rebuke.

—A fine new improvement is being made at the N. W. corner of Ninth and Market streets.

—Smith, of Select, is about again, weak in limb but strong in wind.

—We understand that a certain lawyer is feed by dollar contributions.

—The Chairman of the Council Committee on Markets is a butcher.

—A whale was captured in the Delaware—many years ago.

—John M. Carson is mentioned as a candidate for Sheriff.

—The Reporters' Base Ball Club meets to-night.

—Prince Arthur is not coming to Philadelphia.

THE MÆNNERCHOR BAL MASQUE.—The annual Grand Bal Masque of the Mœnnerchor Society took place at the Academy of Music last night, and was decidedly the affair of the season, thus far.

The curtain was set with the celebrated *Sicilian Vespers* scene, and the banners of the society were gracefully suspended in front thereof. The decorations of the Academy were neat and appropriate. At 10 o'clock the Prince Carnival and suite, with committees, etc., were represented as awaiting the arrival of his Majesty the Emperor of China, who accepted an invitation to be present. On receiving the communication that the special train, bearing his Majesty the Emperor, had just crossed the new "South Street Bridge," the Committee of Reception passed to the right. The noble guest arrived, accompanied by ministers and suite, and, being received by the Master of Ceremonies and introduced to his foolish Majesty, Prince Carnival, the latter places his gala-wagon at his disposal. The Emperor being conducted to his equipage, and being seated, a procession was formed and a grand Carnival review held, after which dancing commenced, and all went merry as the marriage bells.

AFFAIRS AT THE NAVY YARD.—The employes at the Navy Yard are quite busy at the present time. A large number of ship carpenters are engaged in planking and laying the decks of the screw sloop Antietam, and the Congress, a first-class screw sloop, is on the sectional dock receiving the finishing touches previous to her departure for sea. The side-wheel steamer Powhatan is undergoing a survey, and, judging from the number of timbers marked for removal, will require extensive repairs. It is rumored this vessel is to be lengthened about seventy feet, and changed into a screw propeller, which, if done, will make considerable work. This ship was of immense service to the Government during the late war, and received but little repairs.

ROBERT B. WALKER, one of our oldest and most esteemed merchants, died last night of pneumonia, at his late residence in this city. Mr. Walker was in his sixty-seventh year, and has been actively and successfully engaged in the carpet trade for a number of years. His death will be lamented by a large circle of friends, to whom he has been endeared by his business relations, as well as social qualities, through a long and intimate acquaintanceship.

THE HESTONVILLE CASE.—Sergeant Griffith, of the Sixteenth district, arrested Stephen Burk last evening on suspicion of having stabbed Mr. McCluskey, in Hestonville, the other evening. Defendant was held to bail by Alderman Randall for a further hearing.

UNITED AMERICAN MECHANICS.—The State Council of the Junior Order of United American Mechanics commenced its annual session, at the hall, Fourth and George streets, this morning. The proceedings are entirely secret.

THE "STAR" COURSE OF LECTURES.—The sale of season seats for the second series of this course will continue to-day and to-morrow at Gould's, No. 923 Chesnut street. After to-morrow, single seats for any one of the lectures can be obtained.

FIGHT WITH RIVER THIEVES—SHOTS EXCHANGED.—At an early hour this morning a gang of river pirates landed at Mead alley wharf, and commenced removing iron and placing it in their boat. A watchman on the ship John Barber hailed the party, whereupon he was fired upon. The reports of pistols brought to the scene the Delaware Harbor Police, under command of Lieutenant Smith, and several of the Second district officers. The latter endeavored to make arrests, and were fired at by the parties. The officers returned the fire, and a sharp engagement was kept up for some time. No less than twenty shots were exchanged. The thieves were driven into their boat, and managed to escape. Two of the pirates, it is believed, were shot.

RIVER THIEVES CAPTURED.—About three o'clock this morning three suspicious-looking characters crossed the Delaware in a boat, and landed at South street wharf. Their movements prompted the Delaware Harbor Police to arrest them. The prisoners gave the names of Frank Devlin, Dennis Ford, and "Yellow Aleck." In their boat was recovered a lot of rigging, supposed to have been stolen from a vessel at Spruce street wharf. The prisoners will have a hearing at the Central Police Station this afternoon.

CHARGED WITH ROBBERY.—On Wednesday night the restaurant of James Stewart, at the southwest corner of Fifth and Walnut streets, was broken into and robbed of a basket of champagne, cigars, etc. The thieves, while on the premises, also helped themselves to a quantity of oysters. Last night Lieutenant Haggerty and Sergeant David arrested James Harris and William Johnson on suspicion of having committed the robbery. They were locked up for a hearing before Alderman Kerr, at the Central Police Station, this afternoon.

BURGLAR CAPTURED.—About half-past two o'clock this morning Mr. Bonaffon, residing at the southwest corner of Eighth and Sansom streets, was aroused from his slumbers by a noise at his room door. He raised an alarm, which was answered by Policeman Berry. The latter was admitted to the premises, and a search instituted. A young man giving the name of Thomas Dermily was found secreted under a stairway. He was arrested, and will have a hearing at the Central this afternoon.

AN ALLEGED THIEF IN CUSTODY.—About 7 o'clock last night two young men were descried in the act of placing a ladder in front of Maguire's shoe store, No. 1041 South street. Officer Sonsand, who was in the neighborhood, arrested one of the alleged thieves, who gave his name as William Fisher. At the station house the prisoner was searched, and on his person was found a "jimmy" and other burglar's tools. Fisher will have a hearing at the Central Police Station this afternoon.

STOLE A SHIRT.—George Robinson (colored) was arrested last night, at Sixth and Lombard streets, upon the charge of the larceny of a shirt from a vessel at Shippen street wharf. He was captured by Policeman Siegrist with the property in his possession. Alderman Carpenter committed him in default of $400 bail to answer.

IN CUSTODY.—Officer Clay, of the Eighth district, last night arrested a man named F. M. Cookagee, on suspicion of theft. The detectives have been after him for some time on the charge of having committed numerous petty larcenies. He will have a hearing this afternoon at the Central Station.

HOUSE ROBBERY.—Yesterday afternoon the residence of Ellis Yarnall, on School lane, was entered by thieves and robbed of a gold watch and a lot of silver ware. The theft was committed while the family were at dinner.

RUNNING TO FIRES.—John Frank, Frederick Weber, and Robert Magee, whose ages range from fifteen to nineteen years, were arrested yesterday for running to fires. They were held in $300 bail by Alderman Lutz.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.—From D. Ashmead we have received *Appleton's Journal* for Saturday, January 29, and also monthly part, No. 10, of the same periodical, which contains the weekly numbers for January, and a supplement giving the opening chapters of the new novel entitled "Ralph the Elder," by T. Adolphus Trollope.

Turner & Co. send us the February number of the *Galaxy*, and *Our Boys and Girls* for Saturday, January 29.

The Transatlantic for Tuesday, February 1, fulfils the expectations raised by the first number, and it presents an excellent variety of popular reading matter which will certainly find an appreciative public. The selections are made with much judgment, and they give the cream of the foreign periodical literature. This publication supplies a place that is filled by no other, and we cordially commend it to all who can appreciate light literature of a high class.

Peterson's Ladies' National Magazine for February is full of information and entertainment for the fair sex. The literary contents are up to a high mark of excellence, and the latest fashions are fully illustrated in its numerous plates.

PRAYER ANSWERED.

A Universalist Preacher's Tongue Palsied.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* has just published these precious documents:—

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 10, 1870.—Dear Hammond:—I send you my father's letter, which I received just before leaving home. The facts as I stated them to you are all correct. The event transpired more than fifty years ago; it was known to many at the time, and there could be no mistake about it. It was at Athens, Pa., during a revival of religion.

J. Parks, the Universalist minister, preached there sometimes, but never before had made an appointment at the same time with my father. The fact that he did so caused Christians to feel that his object was to divert the attention and thus hinder the work. They gave themselves to earnest prayer that his efforts might be brought to naught, and his mouth be stopped. My father, knowing the feelings of his church and deeply sympathizing with them, in his prayer before the sermon prayed most fervently with reference to this very case, that God would stop the mouths of false teachers. The Universalist minister opened his services and was permitted to proceed so far as to announce his text, and then was struck down—his tongue was palsied. He was taken home, and never preached another sermon.

These are facts. Let those who hear and read them account for them as they please; for my part, I believe them to furnish a remarkable instance of answer to prayer.

Yours, most truly, WM. C. WISNER,
Pastor of Presbyterian Church of Lockport, N. Y.

The following is from the father of Mr. Wisner, now about ninety years of age, and who is well known to many in Cincinnati:—

ITHACA, Jan. 3, 1870.—My Dear Son:—I have just received your letter. I cannot now give you the date of the event, but it occurred at Athens when I was pastor of that church. There was a little revival there at the time. A Mr. Parks was the Universalist minister. He made an appointment to preach in the village at the same day and hour of my regular service, which he had not done before. We all, who were Christians, felt that his object was to keep sinners from hearing the truth. In my first prayer I besought the Lord to stop the mouths of false teachers and not suffer them to prevent the salvation of sinners. Mr. Parks commenced service at the same hour, and after singing and praying, named his text, when his tongue was paralyzed, and he was carried home and never preached again.

I did not publish this in my incidents, nor say much about it, because it was known to all, and I did not wish to hurt the feelings of the afflicted family, and I did not think any good would come from my talking about it; but the Lord has seen fit to bring the facts before the public without my interference. I give the facts as they are. Yours, with love,

REV. WM. C. WISNER, D. D.

THIRD EDITION

WASHINGTON.

Affairs in Utah—The Mormons will Fight Sooner than Surrender—Reduction of the Officers of the Army—The Income Tax—Enforced Resignation of a Judge.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The "Ways and Means."

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—General Schenck asked and obtained leave for the Committee of Ways and Means to sit during the session of the House. He announced that he would be ready to report the Tariff bill next Monday, and the Internal Revenue bill soon after.

Affairs in Utah.

B. F. Baskin, of Utah, was before House Committee on Territories to-day, and made a statement relative to the condition of society there, how laws are regarded, and to what extent they are executed. He also gave his views as to the probable effect of the bills now before the committee, introduced by Mr. Cullom, of Illinois, would have if passed. In his opinion the Mormon leaders would stir up an insurrection before submitting to have their institutions interfered with.

Reduction of the Army.

The House Military Committee had under consideration to-day Logan's bill for the reduction of the officers of the army, and the regulation of pay and rank. A letter was read from General Sherman urging the adoption of the bill prepared by him, but the committee is generally in favor of reducing the number of officers, and so took up Logan's bill.

The Income Tax.

The Senate Finance Committee agreed to report favorably on Schenck's resolution declaratory of the meaning and intent of the income tax. It declares that the income tax is to be assessed and collected to the end of the present year.

The Judiciary Committee.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—The House Committee on the Judiciary have agreed to a proposition that Judge Watrous, of the District of Texas, provided he resign, be paid his salary for the remainder of his life. In case he refuse, the President will be authorized to appoint an Assistant Judge to discharge the duties. This course is suggested by the fact that Judge Watrous is now considered disqualified by mental disability.

The committee agreed on a resolution that Executive action be postponed on the McGarrahan claim until the further action of Congress.

The counsel for the New Idria Company dissent from this, and will take the matter into consideration.

CONGRESS.

FORTY-FIRST TERM—SECOND SESSION.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—Mr. Wilson presented the memorial of 1400 army officers for an increase of pay. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a memorial in favor of a sixteenth amendment to the Constitution, giving women the right to vote. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Pomeroy presented a petition of like import to permit the exercise of the elective franchise by citizens now deprived of the right. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Morrill (Vt.), in presenting a petition for the abolition of the franking privilege, said that an idea had been generally disseminated, by means of circulars sent out by the Postmaster-General, that Senators and Representatives were guilty of gross frauds in their abuse of the franking privilege. So far as he was personally concerned, he did not believe any fraud had been practised in the manner complained of. He would favor the proposed reform, but did not believe any material saving would be effected thereby, as the mails would have to be carried, and if the Government did not pay for it out of one pocket it would be out of the other.

Mr. Wilson thought Congress should feel grateful to the Post Office Department for its efforts to aid in abolishing that which experience had shown to be a burden rather than a privilege for Congressmen.

Mr. Cole did not favor the abolition of the privilege as a measure of economy, believing that mail contracts would not be reduced in the amount of expense to the Government by the reform. He intimated that he was not averse to the proposed change as an experiment.

Mr. Bayard said he had been informed by a postmaster, whose name appeared among the signers to petitions for the abolition of the franking privelege, that he had taken action in the matter under instructions, from which the inference was that he had been instructed by his official chief. He recognized among the signers several of his constituents, who within two weeks had received, under frank, public documents which in bulk counterbalanced the whole of the mail matter to which his own correspondence would amount during the entire session.

Mr. Thurman presented a petition on the same subject, and said that the Postmaster-General, in printing and sending to his 18,000 subordinates throughout the country, holding their positions not by the compensation of the Senate but at his own pleasure, instructions to procure signatures of petitions to influence Congressional action, was guilty of an action which had no precedent in this or any other country.

He thought this a departure from official propriety, and remarked that there had been a time when the Congress of the United States would not have quietly tolerated such conduct by the head of a department, or an attempt by any authority of the Government to forestall public opinion and prevent a proper investigation.

The various petitions on the subject were referred to the Committee on the Post Office.

Mr. Fenton presented the memorial of H. C. Barnes, asking certain privileges so as to enable him and his associates to connect the United States and the kingdom of Belgium by direct submarine cable, including a translation of the Belgian concession.

Also, a petition for the erection of a Government building at Albany. Referred.

Mr. Sherman, from the Committee on Finance, reported with a verbal amendment the House joint resolution to continue the law relating to the tax on salaries, declaring the meaning of the act to be that the tax shall be collected until the end of the year 1870, and upon his motion the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

House.

Mr. Schenck, Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, asked and obtained leave for that committee to sit during the sessions of the House, and at the same time notified the House that he expected very early next week, probably Monday, to report to the House the revision of the Tariff bill, and that after its being reported and ordered printed he would move, at the first fitting opportunity, to go into Committee of the Whole to take up bill No. 1, the revision of the internal tax law.

Mr. Garfield asked and obtained leave for the Committee on Banking and Currency to sit during the sessions of the House.

Mr. Ketchum presented two petitions, numerously signed, from citizens of Hudson and Kluderhook, N. Y., for the abolition of the franking privilege.

Similar petitions were presented by Mr. Stevens, from citizens of Peterboro, N. Ha., by Mr. Starkweather, from citizens of Connecticut; and by Mr. Knapp, from citizens of Otsego, Chenango, and Delaware counties, New York.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Senate.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 21.—Among the bills reported favorably from committees were the following:—

Mr. Henszey, from the Judiciary Committee, the Senate bill giving a salary to the officers of the State House Row; reported as presented in 1869 and as printed this year.

The Senate bill authorizing the Phœnix Insurance Company to wind up its affairs and distribute its assets.

The Senate bill authorizing the Fame Insurance Company to increase its capital stock.

The Senate joint resolution providing for the final adjournment of the Legislature on the 17th of March.

The following new bills were introduced and referred:—

Mr. Brooke, authorizing the West Chester Academy to become a normal school.

Mr. Warfel, establishing an insurance department, and to provide for the incorporation of life and health insurance companies, and for the control of their agencies.

These bills were ordered to be printed.

Mr. Rutan, fixing the third Tuesday of March for holding city, ward, borough, and township elections.

Mr. Lowry, fixing the salary of the Chief Justice at $8500, and of other Judges of the Supreme Court at $8000.

By Mr. Howard, creating a Board of Control, consisting of the Secretary of State, Auditor and Attorney-Generals, and the State Treasurer, who shall require the State Treasurer to give six good securities, and who shall select depositaries of the State moneys, one half of the moneys to be deposited in Philadelphia, one quarter in Harrisburg, and one quarter in Pittsburg. The banks or exchange brokers with whom the funds shall be deposited shall be those who will pay the highest rate of interest and give sufficient security.

Mr. Henszey, authorizing any corporations which have accumulated their earnings, whether in the form of improvements, buildings, or otherwise, to issue capital stock representing such accumulations.

Mr. Davis called up the Senate resolution for a final adjournment on the 17th of March, which was passed.

Mr. Billingsfelt offered the following:—

Resolved, That the State Treasurer be requested to furnish the Senate with a statement showing the balance in the Treasury of 1st inst., which proportion of the same belongs to the sinking fund, what proportion of the same belongs to the fund created for the redemption of the War loan, and what is the deficit in the general fund.

The resolution was laid over for one day under the general rule governing resolutions calling upon heads of departments for information.

House.

Mr. Webb moved to appropriate five hundred dollars, or so much thereof as is necessary, to pay postage on documents received by members.

Mr. Miller wished to amend by substituting $50. Lost, and the orginal motion was also lost.

Numerous petitions were presented from different parts of the Commonwealth for the passage of a law authorizing the voters of each district to determine whether drinking shops shall be licensed in their locality.

Mr. Thomas presented a petition of citizens of Philadelphia in favor of the opening of Fifteenth street between Carpenter and Reed.

FROM THE SOUTH.

Execution of a Wife Murderer.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 21.—William Kriel, the wife murderer, will be executed to-day without a doubt. Every endeavor was made by counsel of condemned man to have the sentence commuted, but without avail, and Governor Stevenson has telegraphed that the petition for commutation was overruled, and he could not interfere. This at once broke all hopes, and Kriel was legally informed that he must die to-day. The news was received with a great deal of composure. This is the first civil execution which has taken place in this city for upward of nine years.

The Cave City Sufferers.

The mass meeting held yesterday in behalf of the sufferers at Cave City was largely attended, and the subscriptions made were most liberal. A committee to look after the proper distribution of the funds raised was appointed, and resolutions passed requesting the Council to subscribe $1000 towards their relief.

Aggravated Assault—The Villain Lynched.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

MEMPHIS, Jan. 21.—A negro assaulted two young ladies near Gadsden yesterday. He struck one of them with an iron bar, and attempted other outrages, but fled without accomplishing his purpose. He was subsequently arrested and placed in jail, from which he was taken on Wednesday night by a number of unknown men, and hanged to a tree.

The Georgia Military Board.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 21.—A despatch which came from Washington last night to the daily *Constitution*, saying that Grant declares the Military Board illegal, causes much anxiety among the Republicans.

FROM THE WEST.

Funeral of Ex-Governor Durkee.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

KENOSHA, Wis., Jan. 21.—The funeral of ex-Governor Charles Durkee took place here yesterday afternoon. All business in the city was suspended and every store closed. The day was a splendid one, and all our fire companies and other associations turned out. It was one of the largest funerals that ever took place here.

FROM EUROPE.

Lord Napier and India.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—Lord Napier has been appointed to succeed Mansfield as Commander-in-chief of India. Nearly all the members of the Cabinet have arrived in London.

Queen Victoria's Health.

The *Lancet*, the leading medical authority of England, in its issue of to-day, has an article respecting the health of the Queen, which occasions much comment and anxiety. It says that she has suffered serious attacks of neuralgia, which are attributed to a derangement of her nervous system. This nervousness is due either to exposure, worry, or excitement.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

LONDON, Jan. 21—1 P. M.—American securities quiet and steady. Five-twenties of 1862, 87¾; 1865s, old, 86¾; 1867s, 85¾. Erie, 18; Illinois Central, 103¾.

FRANKFORT, Jan. 21.—United States bonds opened firm and unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, Jan 21—1 P. M.—Cotton firmer. The sales are now estimated at 12,000 bales. Stock of cotton afloat, 24,000 bales, of which 141,000 are American. Yarns and fabrics at Manchester are firm. Wheat, 9s. 8d.@9s. 9d. for California white; 7s. 9d. for red Western; and 8s. 7d. for red winter. Receipts of wheat for the past three days, 40,000 quarters, of which 30,000 bushels are American. Peas, 34s. 6d.

HAVRE, Jan. 21.—Cotton opens quiet both on the spot and afloat.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Jan. 21.—Cotton dull; sales of 500 bales middling uplands at 25¾c. Flour—State and Western rather more steady; State, $4·60@6; Western, $4·70@6·25; Southern quiet and steady at $5·40@9·75. Wheat advanced 1c.; No. 1 spring, $1·24 delivered; No. 2 choice, $1·18 delivered; winter red Western, $1·27@1·28. Corn advanced 1@2c.; old mixed Western, $1·04@1·05 in store; new do., 90c.@$1. Oats firmer; State, 62@63c. Beef quiet. Pork quiet; new mess, $27·50@27·75. Lard quiet; steam-rendered, in tierces, 16½@16¾. Whisky quiet but firm at $1·05.

FOURTH EDITION

GENERAL NEWS.

Safety of the Steamer Great Eastern—Cincinnati Banking Capital—The Income Tax—Abolition of the Franking Privilege.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

The Gold Panic Investigation.

Dick Schell, a well-known broker and Democratic politician of New York, was before the Banking and Currency Committee to-day.

Dawes Proposes to go on a Move into the Breech.

Mr. Dawes proposes to reply to the attacks made on him on account of his late speech next Tuesday. He has a large number of letters from editors, business men and politicians, endorsing his speech. He will probably read some of these in the House.

The Income Tax.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—Considerable opposition is developed in the Senate to the resolutions defining the intent and meaning of the law relative to the income tax, and extending it through the present year. It will probably be adopted, as the administration desire no reduction in the present tax.

The Franking Privilege.

Between thirty and forty petitions, representing several thousand names, asking the abolition of the franking privilege, from various parts of the country, were offered in the Senate to-day. Several Senators in presenting the petition took occasion to criticize severely the Postmaster-General for stating that the franking privilege cost five million dollars yearly.

CONGRESS.

Senate.

Continued from the Third Edition.

Mr. Sherman explained that in the army the five per cent. tax on salaries for the present year had not been deducted, in accordance with an opinion by the Judge Advocate-General, while the reduction had been made in the civil service. The effect of the bill would not be to extend the time of the imposition of the tax, but was merely declaratory.

Mr. Thurman said that the matter seemed a proper subject for legislation and not merely declaratory action, in view of the probability of a legal construction hereafter; that the law imposing the tax had already expired by limitation. He expressed grave doubts of the effect of a declaratory act as a means of resuscitation. He desired if any remedy was applied it should not be an inefficient one.

Mr. Bayard expressed his willingness to assume the position of construing a law without regard to the effect hereafter to be given to it, believing the judiciary department alone could afford the desired remedy.

Mr. Wilson suggested that the committee report a bill to relieve army officers entirely from the tax.

The bill then went over for the present.

The Virginia bill was then taken up, Mr. Morton having the floor.

House.

Continued from the Third Edition.

The House proceeded, as the business of the morning hour, to the consideration of private bills. After several bills had been reported and acted on,

Mr. Butler (Mass.) moved to reconsider the vote by which one of them was passed. He said he proposed to call the attention of the House briefly to the matter of the finances, which might be affected by these bills. He did so with some reluctance, because he was obliged to review the statements of his colleague, Mr. Dawes, which were calculated to make, and had in fact made, a false impression on the country, however little that may have been intended. The whole argument of the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations had come from a false understanding of the facts.

A point of order was made by Mr. Benjamin (Mo.), and afterwards by Mr. Randall, that the remarks of the gentleman from Massachusetts were not in order, as being irrelevant to the question before the House.

Mr. Dawes made an appeal to the members to withdraw their objections to his colleague's proceeding.

Mr. Randall withdrew his point of order, and it was renewed and insisted on by Mr. Benjamin, and the Speaker sustained the point of order.

Mr. Butler remarked that it was hard to shake him off (laughter), and he proposed to show that the administration was not so extravagant as had been represented.

Mr. Benjamin insisted on the ruling being enforced, and finally Mr. Butler sullingly yielded to the apparent untenability of his position, and gave notice that he would, after the morning hour, move to go into Committee of the Whole.

After considering several private bills the morning hour expired, and the House went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Judd in the chair, the intention being to give Mr. Butler chance to make his speech in reply to Mr. Dawes, but Mr. Wilson, of Ohio, who was first entitled to the floor in committee, insisted on his right and declined to yield the floor to Mr. Butler or any other man—a change of programme which caused a great deal of laughter.

Mr. Wilson then proceeded to address the committee in the interest of agriculture.

FROM THE WEST.

The Great Cincinnati Fountain.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 21.—The two hundred thousand dollar Tyler-Davidson fountain, constructed at Munich, and designed as a present to Cincinnati, will be shipped about 1st April next. As yet the city authorities have made no preparation for it.

The Concrete Pavement.

The concrete boulevard pavement introduced here by a committee of the Common Council from New York, as an experiment, does not meet with decided approval.

The writer of of the correspondence pertaining to the divorce case at Indianapolis is supposed to be Miss Laura Keam, a relative of Vinnie, the sculptress.

Cincinnati Banking Capital.

Cincinnati has added about $1,250,000 to her banking capital since January 1. The fifteenth amendment was defeated in the Legislature last night by a vote of 55 to 57. No particular satisfaction is expressed at the result.

FROM THE PLAINS.

The Late Indian Massacre.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

OMAHA, Jan. 21.—General Augur has just received official information from Fort Randall showing that the Pawnee Killer's band engaged in the massacre of Buck's surveying party, on the Republican river, in August last. Eight whites were killed in the first attack. Several escaped, but were subsequently murdered by another band of Indians.

FROM EUROPE.

Safety of the Great Eastern.

By the Franco-American Cable.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—Much anxiety lately has been felt here for the safety of the steamship Great Eastern. A vessel which arrived yesterday brings gratifying news. The steamer was spoken on the 5th of December, in the South Atlantic Ocean.

Illness of Baron Haussmann.

PARIS, Jan. 21.—Baron Haussmann, ex-Prefect of the Seine, is dangerously ill.

The Strike at Creuzot.

The strike among the operatives at La Creuzot, in the province of Saone-et-Loire, near Dijon, still continues.

The Primate of Belgium.

ROME, Jan. 20.—Archbishop Deschamps, of Mecklin, who is at the head of the infallibility party in the Œcumenical Council, has been appointed Primate of Belgium.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

A Paternal Murderer.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

MONTPELIER, Jan. 21.—John Francis Rollins has been arrested, charged with the murder of his child, two months' old, in Samanton. He was married last May. The child was found burned in the cellar of Rollins' house, and partially devoured by rats.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Nisi Prius—Judge Agnew.

Jermon vs. Rhodes & Coughlin. Before reported. Jury out.

The Buck Mountain Coal Company vs. The Lehigh Valley Railroad. An action to recover damages for an alleged breach of contract for the transportation of plaintiff's coal. On trial.

District Court, No. 1—Judge Stroud.

Francis Schlater vs. John Clendenning. An action on a book account. Verdict for plaintiff, $15,849·57.

James Dowling and wife vs. Kegnor & Haines, to the use of A. N. Walker. A feigned issue to try the ownership of store fixtures at Sixth and Jefferson streets. Verdict for plaintiffs.

William Cohen vs. Preifuss, Frendburg & Co. A feigned issue to try the ownership of personal property. On trial.

District Court, No. 2—Judge Hare.

Lauck vs. Bickel. An action to recover damages for an alleged breach of contract. Before reported. Plaintiff suffered a nonsuit.

Epler & Gow vs. A. F. Henderson. An action to recover for ten barrels of eggs sold and delivered. The defense alleged that the eggs were spoiled. On trial.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Peirce.

The case of Simon M. Landis, convicted of publishing and selling obscene books, was this morning before the Court upon a motion for new trial, his lawyer discussing his eighteen points of error in his Honor's ruling at the trial.

The speaker delighted particularly in likening the public newspapers, regarding their course towards Landis, to the Jews who crucified our Redeemer. But what this had to do with the legal questions before the Court his hearers were at a loss to conceive.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

FRIDAY, Jan. 21.—There is more inquiry for Flour from the local trade, but a total absence of any demand for shipment. Prices, though nominally unchanged, are stronger. About 800 barrels changed hands, including superfine at $4·25@4·50; extras at $4·62½@4·87½; Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family at $5@6, the latter rate for choice; Pennsylvania extra family at $5@5·75; Ohio and Indiana extra family at $5·25@6·25; and fancy brands at $6·50@7·50, according to quality. Rye Flour is steady at $5 ⅜ bbl. Corn Meal is nominal at $4·50@4·62½.

The demand for Wheat has improved, and 8000 bushels Pennsylvania and Western sold at $1·20@1·23. Rye may be quoted at $1@1·02 for Western and Pennsylvania. Corn is in fair request at former rates; sales of 3000 bushels new yellow at 84@87c., according to dryness. Oats are unchanged; 2000 bushels Pennsylvania and Southern sold at 54@57c. No sales were reported in Barley or Malt.

Seeds—Cloverseed is steady at $7·75@8 ⅜ bush.; 250 bags sold on private terms; Timothy ranges from $4·37½@4·75; Flaxseed sells slowly at $2·20@2·25.

Whisky may be quoted at $1·04 for iron-bound Western.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third Street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$5000 Leh V n bds reg	95¾	27 sh C & Am R	118½
		5 do	118⅝
$1000 Le gold 1..2d	92	30 sh Ca & A Sc	65
$1000 Leh Cs, 84	83½	25 sh Leh Val..d b	53¾
20 sh Penna RR	55½	5 do	53¾
10 do..c.	55½	100 sh Leh N St	32½
6 do	55½	100 sh O C & A R b5.	38
12 do. Monday	55½	100 sh Read R..b60.	47½
100 do..b30.	55½	100 sh N Y & Mid	5
20 do	55½		

SECOND BOARD.

$1000 Leh Gold L. 8s	92½	5 sh Penna R	55½
200 sh Reading..8s	47½	2 do	55¾

—Amount of Coal transported on the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad during week ending Thursday, Jan. 20, 1870:—

	Tons. Cwt.
From St. Clair	17,372 15
From Port Carbon	2,866 09
From Pottsville	856 07
From Schuylkill Haven	4,437 09
From Auburn	466 07
From Port Clinton	1,232 08
From Harrisburg and Dauphin	833 17
From Allentown and Alburtis	87 02
Anthracite Coal for week	28,152 14
Bituminous Coal from Harrisburg and Dauphin for week	1,663 07
Total for week paying freight	29,816 01
Coal for Company's use	2,145 15
Total all kinds for week	31,961 16
Previously this year	843,824 10
Total	875,786 06
To Thursday, Jan. 21, 1870	288,235 08

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....JANUARY 21.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....38 | 11 A. M.....47 | 2 P. M.....49

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Barque Omaha, Ballard, Savannah, S. L. Merchant & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamer J. S. Shriver, Iler, 18 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.

Anst. brig Natal S. Grantz, 45 days from Pernambuco, with sugar to A. F. Damon.

Schr R. Peterson, English, 4 days from New York, with barley to captain.

Schr Joseph Maxfield, May, 6 days from New York, with oil of vitriol to Tiers & Co.

Schr Hannah Little, Godfrey, 4 days from New York, with barley to Wright & Co.

Schr Tycoon, Cooper, 1 day from Smyrna Creek, Del., with grain to Jos. E. Palmer.

DISASTER.

Steamship Shetucket, before reported ashore at Cape May, was bound to New York instead of New Bedford, as before reported. She will be a total loss, as well as the phosphate on board.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Tonawanda, Jennings, hence, at Savannah yesterday.

Steamship Aries, Wiley, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 19th inst.

Steamship Fanita, Freeman, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday.

Barque Scotland, Roche, hence, at Antwerp 15th